THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 121. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Baden Revolutionists.

Speech of General Sigel.

Treaty of Washington.

English Opinion of It.

The Great Baltimore Fire.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

Weakness of the Barricades.

Paris (May 1) Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.

This morning I went to look at the progress of the barricades round the Place Vendome, and at the Champs Elysees entrance of the Rue de Rivoli. They are works of art; it is a pity to be obliged to think that such pretty things will be knocked to pieces, for really they are finished off with a delicacy of polish worthy of a marble chimney-piece. And all those little sandbags, made of white linen and bed-ticking, and stuffed with gravel, what excellent playthings they would make to teach boys fortifications! There is no denying that the result of all this tiny work is to produce very real fortresses, with embrasures, platforms, and deep ditches; but the minuteness of the construction is so excessive that it makes it look as if the whole thing were intented to be sent to an exhibition. I remember saying the same on the ramparts of Paris when I went round them at the commencement of February; they have been knocked into rubbish since; but that does not prevent French engineers from reproducing the same useless finish in the new batteries they are now preparing. It seems to me, furthermore, that all these barricades will serve for nothing, after all; for they can be turned with the greatest ease. That, however, is the business of General Rossel, Minister of War since yesterday—vice Cluseret, sent to prison. This Commune may certainly be defined as "an association of violent persons for the purpose of arresting each other."

A Commune Meeting in a Church.

Paris (May 7) Correspondence of the Daily News.

I was tempted to attend a public meeting of the Reds the other night by the novel fact that it was held in a church. I fancy that a great many of the audience—which was immense, filling every nook and corner, even of standing-room, in a very large building—were also attracted by the novelty of the scene, for the speaking was too bad and tame to have brought a tenth of the number together. They stared about and whispered to each other, evidently half amused, half awed at finding themselves, perhaps for the first time in their lives, in a church without having come there to pray. I heard one of my neighbors (a woman) whisper, almost as if she were frightened, to a friend, "This seems queer to me," and when her little boy pointed to the men sitting and lounging about with their hats on, and remarked in all innocence that "he thought people came to church to pray," she told him he might say his prayers if he liked, and seemed rather relieved when he had done so. The orators, volunteers and nearly all amateurs, spoke from the pulpit, and two or three naturally had their kick at its former occupants, and contrasted the truths they were themselves uttering with the lies taught by the priests. The audience took these sarcasms, I thought, rather coldly, though they cheered very heartily a gentleman who declared that "Christ was a Republican," and certainly if any priest was present he had his revenge upon the orators who usurped his place. They were terribly tame, and labored, among other disadvantages, under that of being utterly unable in so large a building to make themselves heard by any but those immediately around them.

One good-looking young fellow—a soldier, who had evidently primed himself for the pulpit by an extra glass or two—introduced for a short period some liveliness into the meeting by proposing that "the assembly should then and there vote whether women should not be elected members of the Commune." There was at first loud and long cheering, or rather clapping of hands, on the part of the numerous women present; but, this excitement over, I was rather surprised, after all I had heard and read about the "*citoyenne*" movement, and after the fiery appeals made by the Commune to the wives and sisters of its warriors, to find that the proposition was treated as a joke, and as such resented somewhat sternly by the more serious portion of the audience.

Prince Bismarck on Napoleon and France.

From the Vienna New Free Press.

At a recent *fete* Prince Bismarck was seen walking about with a little old gentleman, to whom he showed every mark of respect and deference. The bystanders were very curious to know who this personage could be who was the object of such flattering attentions on the part of the Minister. He proved to be the Director Bonnell, Prince Bismarck's old tutor. The same evening one of the most influential members of the party of progress was conversing with the Chancellor on political matters; he was speaking of Napoleon. Prince Bismarck, with his accustomed candor, did not conceal the slight esteem in which he held the ex-Emperor and his much praised perspicacity; he knew the man, and had fathomed him completely at Biarritz. "And what is your Excellency's opinion of the present state of France?" suddenly asked the politician. Prince Bismarck replied, "Das it mir ganz Wurst;" which is equivalent to "I don't care two straws about it."

The Finances of the Commune.

Paris (May 6) Correspondence of the London News.

The formal statement of the budget was presented yesterday to the Commune. This is a full account of receipts and expenditures from the 20th of March to the 30th of April. It will be seen that in these forty days the total expenditure of the Commune has been $5,027,600, of which $4,011,000 have gone to the War Office, and $362,000 to the Intendance, while the different Mairies have swallowed up $289,000. To meet this outlay the Finance Minister found in various coffers which are specified $931,600, the octrol yielded him $1,093,200, sales of tobacco brought in $351,800, and to make up all deficiencies, the Bank of France lent $1,550,000, carrying the total receipts for the forty days up to $5,200,000.

THE BADEN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Anniversary in New York—Speech of Gen. Sigel.

The German patriots of the revolution of Baden in 1848-'49 held their second annual festival at Jones' Wood, New York, yesterday. The society has 240 members, many of whom were present, together with about 400 other Germans. The day was spent in social intercourse and in dancing. In the afternoon, a cannon salute called the company together in the music hall, where a platform, decorated with the German tri-color, had been erected. General Max Weber introduced the President of the Festival, Gen. Franz Sigel, who said:—

The anniversary of the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849 marks only one event in the great series which has found completion in the war against Austria and France, in the destruction of the old German reactionary confederacy, and in the restoration of a new German Empire on a new basis. Therefore the old flag of 1848 was the symbol of the past. The new German flag is the symbol of the present, and of reality. It was thought strange that we should admire monarchs and princes who have accomplished so much; but it cannot be said that one loves the system of monarchy because he admires the far-seeing policy and energy of a statesman, and the strategy and genius of a great soldier. Besides this, the German people do not believe in monarchy "by the grace of God," or in personal infallibility. They hardly believe in the infallibility of the Pope—why should they believe in the infallibility of an emperor? We can with the best composure leave the future of Germany to the people.

We are celebrating this festival on American soil, and therefore we are standing among a people of peoples, among a nation of nations. It is not necessary to show that, while we are applauding the great progress made in Germany, we are less republicans and patriots. We have been the vanguard of German republicanism, and the vanguard of the great emigration which followed the revolution in Europe. When this country was in danger we were the first who filled the ranks of the American army. So much I must say to show that we are not believing in a mere name. We are aware that to be good citizens and good patriots, it is necessary not to be satisfied with the mere name of the republic, but to fight manfully against the evils which have crept into American republicanism—the evils of corruption and bribery. We believe in this republic because it is necessary in the development of civilization, just as monarchs were once necessary. This patriotic society is not political, but rather philanthropic and social, in its objects; but whenever there is an opportunity, whenever patriotic acts are necessary, I know that the German and German-American soldiers will remain faithful to their post, and will ever stand on the side of right and justice.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The British Side of the Question as Understood by Lord Lauderdale.

From the London Times.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Lauderdale rose to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if the report in the *Times* of the 25th of April was correct, viz., that the future ownership of the Island of San Juan was left to the arbitration of a friendly power; and if so, whether there was any reservation or stipulation that the island was not to be fortified or made a military station. The Island of San Juan was twelve miles long by about six miles broad, and lay on the southeast end of the Island of Vancouver. It had been occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and commanded the entrance to the ports in Vancouver. If San Juan were given up to the United States, and fortified by that power, the effect would be much the same in that part of the world as it would be nearer home if the Isle of Wight were given up to the French and fortified by them. For the last two hundred years the Island of San Juan had formed part of Her Majesty's dominions, and, as their lordships were aware, about 1859 the island was taken forcible possession of by a party of troops from the United States. It was at that time occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was not taken possession of by the direction of the Government of the United States, but by the act of a general commanding the United States forces in that part of the world. The excuse for taking possession of the island was that some insult was offered to American settlers or squatters. He believed that to have been a perfectly false pretense, for up to the year 1858 there was only one American squatter in the whole island. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed in July, 1846, and it was decided that the line of boundary between the two countries should be the parallel of 49 north latitude to the sea, through the centre of the strait dividing the main land from the Island of Vancouver. The wording of the treaty was clear and distinct, but, unfortunately, the diplomatists did not mark the line down in a chart, and though there could be no doubt that it was meant that the line should go down the Channel Rosario, close to the main land on the American side, a diplomatic dispute had been going on about it for the last twenty years. The reason why he brought this matter forward was because he believed that the United States had no right whatever to San Juan, and because it had been thought by this country that in giving to the United States all that was called Washington Territory, consisting of about 60,000 square miles of the finest land in that part of the world, this country did so with the idea of setting the matter and having no more disputes. Nevertheless, in consequence of the boundary line not being put down on the chart, a dispute commenced within two years of the signing of the treaty. An agreement, he might add, had been entered into that until the commissioners, to whose appointment both sides had assented, had decided the points in dispute, neither party should interfere with the other; but, notwithstanding, a violent occupation of the island by American troops occurred during the existence of the convention. To surrender it under such circumstances would, in his opinion, be most unjust to the inhabitants of Vancouver and British Columbia, as well as lowering to the honor and credit of this country. To the United States San Juan would be of little or no value except to enable her to prevent us from getting out of our own ports or out of the channel, while to us it was of considerable importance. He hoped, therefore, the noble earl opposite would be able to give a favorable answer to the question which he had to put to him.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Particulars of the Disaster—The Death of Councilman Weaver—The Exploded Engine of Philadelphia Manufacture—Loss by the Fire $250,000.

From an account of the recent disaster in the Baltimore *American* of yesterday we extract as follows:—

This morning, a little after three o'clock, our citizens were startled from their slumbers by the fire bells ringing out a general alarm. There was no difficulty in ascertaining the locality, for in a few minutes after the alarm was sounded a fierce column of flame burst from the top of the splendid five-story warehouse in Sharp street, near German, owned and occupied by William H. Brown & Bro., wholesale dealers in drugs, and threw a glare so bright into the windows of the houses situated on the adjacent squares, that many of the frightened inmates rushed to the street under the dire apprehension that there were burning roofs above them.

A FALLING WALL.

The south wall had not been considered entirely safe by the proprietors for some months past, and recently they had it taken down, and a new one substituted at a cost of over $10,000. The workmen had finished it on Saturday last. For some reason the new wall fell first, either because it had not time to settle, and the mortar was still partially plastic, or more probably because there was no adjoining building to support it on this side. It came down with a terrible crash, destroying the three-story brick residence of Dr. Felix McManus in its descent, and filling the yard with debris. Dr. McManus' house was entirely consumed, and all its valuable contents, except part of the valuable silver plate belonging to the family, which was saved by some of the firemen. When the fire was discovered Dr. McManus, his wife and son, Dr. Frederick McManus, two daughters, and an infant son of young Dr. McManus were in the building. The police warned them of their danger, and they left the house without taking time to carry anything with them.

A WIDE-AWAKE BOY.

The valuable establishment of Norris & Baldwin was no doubt saved by the presence of mind and courage of a lad about fifteen years of age, employed in the store, named Tommy Turner. He was sleeping at his home, corner of Howard and Lombard streets, and hearing the alarm of fire jumped out of bed, gathered up his bunch of keys, and started for the store. When he saw the condition of affairs he thought of the cotton on the third floor, and hurrying up the stairs he found some of the bundles already burning; he tossed them out of the window as fast as he was able, and soon the firemen got their ladders up and assisted him in the good work.

In a few seconds there were some hundreds of dollars worth of cotton lying on the pavement in a damaged condition, but the fine building was saved.

BURSTING OF THE BOILER OF THE ALPHA ENGINE.

Thus far no mention has been made of the terrible accident by which an intelligent and much respected young man was suddenly hurried into eternity. Mr. Harry Weaver, a member of the City Council, had returned from a visit to Philadelphia, by the early morning train, and was on his way home when his attention was attracted to the fire, and he stopped at the corner of Howard and German streets, in front of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, to see what was going on. The Alpha Engine was at work on the opposite corner, with suction tube attached to the fire-plug that is there located. Mr. Weaver had been in the locality but a few minutes when the boiler exploded, turning the engine over on its side, and spreading consternation among the crowd that were hurrying past in the direction of the fire. A flying bolt struck Mr. Weaver on the forehead, fracturing the skull and causing a contusion of the brain. He was taken into a house near by, and died in the course of an hour.

Charles King, No. 108 North Schroeder street, a substitute member of No. 8, was at the engine when it exploded. His face was badly scalded and lower limbs paralyzed. He was attended by Dr. Todd, and then removed home. His condition is dangerous.

THE WRECKED ENGINE.

At this writing (12 M.) the wrecked engine is lying at the corner of Howard and German streets, on the spot where it was thrown by the force of the explosion. It does not seem to be much injured, except that it has been wrenched from the trucks that carried it, and the springs and some of the fastenings are broken. It was the interior shell of the fire-box that gave way. By the expansion of the steam, or some other force, the interior shell was forced loose from the multitude of screw-bolts that held it to the exterior, fractured through the middle, and rolled up as a strong man would roll up a thin sheet of lead. The iron of which the shell was made appears to be exceedingly tough, and there is nothing in the edges of the fracture to indicate the least flaw or defect. A non-scientific observer upon looking at it would say that the screw-bolts were too small, or the holes in the plates in which they were fastened were too large. The plate was torn away from them without breaking the threads.

The Alpha was one of the reserve engines, and on account of its great weight was only used upon extraordinary occasions. It was supposed to be in perfect repair, and had been so pronounced by the Chief Inspector a few days since. It was considered a most powerful and effective engine. It was manufactured by Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia, and was purchased in 1856 or 1857 for the volunteer fire department.

Mr. Thompson, engineer of No. 8, was running the Alpha when it exploded, but was not injured. He says the gauge showed 64 pounds pressure of steam, and that engines are frequently run under a pressure of 80 or 90 pounds.

INSURANCE OF BROWN & BRO.

The stock of Brown & Bro. was insured as follows, and the loss falls entirely upon Baltimore offices:—Fireman's, $15,000; Baltimore Fire, Maryland, Washington, Merchants' and Mechanics', Howard, Peabody, Union, People's, German, Harford, Potomac, Home, Franklin, and American, each $5000, and in the Associated for $10,000, making a total upon the stock of $95,000. On the building the insurance was $10,000 in the Equitable, and $5000 each in the Fireman's and Baltimore Fire Company.

INSURANCE OF STELLMAN, HINRICHS & CO.

The stock of Stellman, Hinrichs & Co. was insured as follows:—Mechanics', Brooklyn, $5000; Fulton, New York, $5000; Merchants', Hartford, $5000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5000; National, Boston, $5000; North British, London, $5000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5000; Market, New York, $5000; Union, Baltimore, $5000; Home, Baltimore, $5000; National, Baltimore, $5000; Maryland, Baltimore, $15,000; People's, Baltimore, $10,000; Howard, Baltimore, $10,000; Peabody, Baltimore, $5000; Hartford, Baltimore, $5000.

The damage sustained to the building will amount to $25,000. The greater portion of the structure will have to be taken down, the walls in some places being bulged out fully twelve inches beyond the proper line.

The Fire Inspector at noon to-day estimated the loss at $250,000.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

A Horrible Fratricide on the Newark Meadows.

The finding of the body of Thomas Mahoney, of Jersey City, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been murdered on his way home from Newark, has already been mentioned. Later developments make it more than probable that the dreadful deed was committed by a brother's hand. Thomas Mahoney, the murdered man, was missing from his home for nearly two weeks, and his mutilated body was found on the old turnpike road across the meadows, about half way between Newark and Marion, on Tuesday last. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that in their opinion Mahoney had been murdered. The case against the brother is very strong. John, the elder one, had been engaged in buying second-hand barrels, employing his brother Thomas to go to Newark and other places on the same business. A few days previous to the murder Thomas, who had saved about $1700, had signified his intention of buying a horse and wagon and going into the same business on the same route. This led to some difficulty, when the elder brother declared that he would kill the younger one even if he were "certain that he should be hung for it." On the day of the murder the two men had been to Newark together, and were seen on the suburbs towards evening returning to Jersey City with a load of barrels. John Mahoney states that his brother left him there, going away with an unknown man to look at a horse which he proposed buying. The statements of the prisoner, however, conflict. He says that he returned by the regular route, his brother having been found on the road formerly used. Witnesses testify that they saw the load of barrels on the old road that evening, and it would have been impossible for him to have come up by the usual road, as the bridge was not in use. A small tug was used to ferry passengers over, the boat being too small to allow of such a load as the one in question. The ferrymen swear that neither he nor his load was taken across. Mahoney also stated to the officer that he had stopped at a friend's house on the way, and this statement is directly contradicted by the man at whose house he says he stopped. John Mahoney offered a reward of $100 for knowledge of the whereabouts of his brother after he was missed, this having been done, it is supposed, to throw off suspicion. The prisoner is held for examination.—*Newark Advertiser, last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Fall of Paris

Fierce Struggle at Montmartre.

Versaillists Successful.

Complete Occupation of the Capital

The Commune Collapsed

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Illness of Vice-President Colfax.

The Harrisburg Dead-Lock.

The Democrats Alone Responsible.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Final Struggle at Montmartre—Triumph of the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 23—Noon.—After a desperate struggle at Montmartre, commencing at daybreak, the Versaillist flag now floats over Montmartre, and the whole city is evidently now in the possession of the Government troops.

Positions Occupied by the Versaillists.

LONDON, May 22.—A despatch from Versailles of Monday evening says the Versaillist troops have occupied the station of the Versailles Railway, on the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, within a short distance of Luxembourg, and that General Clinchamp has turned the insurgent position at the Tuileries and made from eight thousand to ten thousand prisoners.

A Later Despatch

says the Versaillists have occupied the Place Vendome, the Tuileries, and the Hotel de Ville. M. Issy is certainly in custody, and it is reported that Felix Pyat is also arrested.

Another despatch says the

Insurgents Abandoned the Place Concorde

yesterday. General Ladmirault's forces have surrounded Montmartre, and

A Battle is Now Progressing

there. The complete overthrow of the insurgents is imminent.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—Advices from Paris report

A Terrible Fire of Cannon and Musketry

since daybreak this morning in the direction of Montmartre.

The Isolation of Paris

by the Prussians is now complete.

Dombrowski was Wounded

and endeavored to make his escape from the Versailles troops, but was prevented by the Prussians.

The enthusiasm among

The Delivered Population

of Paris is immense. A battalion of the friends of order are rejoicing.

The Mayors of Paris

will assemble at Chateau Muette to-day. The Versaillists have occupied the Place de Clichy, at the junction of the Boulevards des Batignolles and de Clichy, on the very verge of Montmartre, and also Saint Lazare Station of the Western Railroad; the Palais d'Industrie, the Chamber of the Corps Legislatif, and the Hotel des Invalides. There was smart

Fighting at the Barricades

in the Place Concorde and Place de Clichy. The cannonade slackened at 10 this morning. The Versailles troops have occupied Saint Ouen. The insurgents make no attempt to break the Prussian line of encirclement.

The Prussian Troops

have been ordered to open fire on the insurgents if they approach within 400 paces.

The Frankfort Conference.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—Bismarck, Favre, and Pouyer-Quertier have returned home. The Frankfort papers contain a statement that Bismarck says that the German authorities have notified the Commune that they will bombard Paris in case the residence of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, be sacked.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 22.—To-day's session of the Spanish Cortes was exceedingly stormy. The Radicals presented a resolution for the establishment of a republic, and the Carlists submitted a motion declaring the election of King Amadeus void, and that Don Carlos, of Spain, is the rightful King. The discussion was long and excited, but finally the Cortes adjourned without a vote upon either proposition.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—10·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¼@7⅜d.; Orleans, 7¼@7⅜d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛d., and for account, 93⅛@93⅜d. Bonds of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 90⅝; 10-40s, 89¼.

LONDON, May 23—11·30 A. M.—Refined petroleum, 17¼@17⅝d.

FRANKFORT, May 22—Evening.—Bonds closed at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—11·30 A. M.—Wheat, 11s. 2d. @11s. 4d., for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring; 11s. 8d. for winter. Flour, 27s. Corn, 34s. 3d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 23—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—1·30 P. M.—Wheat, 12s. 3d. for California white; 11s. 1d.@11s. 3d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring; 11s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters; American, 7500. Corn, 34s. for new.

FROM THE STATE.

The Dead-lock and Who are Responsible for it.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—The whole responsibility of keeping up a prolonged session of the Legislature after this time will fall upon the Democrats. They have attempted to obtain an amendment to the Registry law and have failed. They passed a resolution last Saturday to adjourn *sine die* on to-day, the 23d, but did not send such resolution to the House, and this morning reconsidered it, thus leaving the whole question open. Up to this time they seem to have been striving for some definite purpose, but this attempt being necessarily hopeless, any continuation of the struggle will result in nothing but enormous expenditure to the State and an utter disgust of the people at large at a body of men passing and withdrawing and repealing and reconsidering bills and measures without any sort of definite object or aim, or any result but to aggravate a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Illness of the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The friends of Vice-President Colfax were much alarmed when he was yesterday conveyed to his room at the Capitol, where he remains. He had been complaining of debility and a lack of nervous energy. The prompt application of remedies removed the alarming symptoms. But few visitors are admitted to his room. His physician this morning pronounced him to be easier and in an improved condition, though he is very weak and requires careful attention.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 23—10 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast, and in the extreme Northwest it has risen from Michigan to the South Atlantic. The area of lowest pressure has moved from Northern New York eastward into the Atlantic. The temperature has risen slightly in Nebraska and still more in Wisconsin. It is nearly stationary on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and has fallen north of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Very light rains, followed by clearing-up weather, have been experienced at many points east and north of Tennessee and Connecticut. Heavier rain has fallen on the coasts of Louisiana and Alabama. A heavy fall in the barometer, with brisk south and southwest winds, probably exists west of Wisconsin.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather, without serious disturbance, will probably continue on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast. The weather will probably clear away on the Gulf coast for a short time. It is probable that brisk winds will be felt on the upper lakes Tuesday night.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate met at half-past 10.

The Secretary laid before that body a letter from Vice-President Colfax, saying that he did not expect to preside over the Senate during the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, Senator Anthony was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. Cameron moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Sumner asked that his resolution to discharge White and Ramsdell forthwith be taken up. But instead of this, the motion for an executive session prevailed, and the consideration of the treaty was resumed.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 23—9·30 A.M.—Wheat market dull and easier. No. 2, $1·24¾@1·25, cash, $1·24¾@1·24¾, seller June; $1·25, seller last half of June. Corn steady at 51¼, seller May, or seller June; 53¼c., seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	48,000	40,000
Wheat, bus.	68,000	24,000	Rye, bus	2,000	2,000
Corn, bus.	290,000	96,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	none.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Stocks very strong. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111⅞; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73¾; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 33; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 115; Adams Express, 80¾; Michigan Central, 124¾; Michigan Southern, 114; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126½; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 60¾.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 23—9·15 A. M.—Wheat quiet and weak; No 1, $1·27; No. 2, $1·24. Received, 114,000 bus. Shipped, 143,000 bushels. Freights by sail 7 c.; by steam, 11c.

MR. COLFAX PROSTRATED.

The Vice-President Seriously Ill—Nature's Rebellion Against Overwork.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Times* says:—About 4 P. M. Mr. Colfax felt himself growing faint, and called Mr. Pomeroy to the chair; and as he stepped from his seat his head grew dizzy, and he had to be helped to his room, where he lay on the sofa. The Senators gathered around him, and hurried a messenger for a physician. It was at once pronounced paralysis. The Vice-President soon became insensible, and his pulse ran down to forty, and his face became white as marble.

Dr. Bliss, his family physician, soon arrived, and began to treat him for vertigo, and has for four hours been applying hot remedies, and by various means endeavoring to drive the blood from his head, and prevent a congestion of the brain.

At 9 P. M. Mr. Colfax is somewhat easier, and his physicians think if they can prevent a relapse he will recover. They will remain with him all night in his room in the Capitol.

The Vice-President has not been well for some days. He has been incessantly busy at letter-writing. He ate very little breakfast this morning, and smoked five or six strong cigars during the morning; and then sitting several hours in that insulated cast-iron oven, the Senate Chamber, with all its doors and passages closed to prevent the ingress of fresh air, was too much for his nervous system, which has finally given way.

If he passes the night safely, it will be some time before he can regain his health, as the shock he received to-day is of great severity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 23, 1871.

The city national banks last night, in their usual weekly exhibit of accounts, report further improvement in loanable resources. The deposits have been augmented $650,502, and the legal tenders $374,633. There is a slight falling off, however, in the specie reserve, and also in the loans, the latter resulting rather from a lack of demand. The business at the banks during the week shows an excess of $3,793,270, as compared with the preceding week, and the balances of $1,130,324. These figures indicate very clearly the present and prospective condition of the local money market. The demand to-day so far has been quite light for all purposes, and rates are as easy as ever.

Gold is dull and weak, varying from 111⅝@111¾, opening and closing at ⅝.

At the Stock Board the dealings were large and prices rather weak. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 102, and City 6s, new bonds, at 102½.

Government bonds are in good demand, and strong on the entire list.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 57⅝. Pennsylvania sold at 62, and at 61⅝ for the allotments; Camden and Amboy at 131¾@131¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52@52¼; Little Schuylkill at 46½; and Lehigh Valley at 62½@62¾.

Canal shares were neglected but steady. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18 and Lehigh at 36.

The balance of the list was quiet. Manufacturers' Bank sold at 29½; Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 21½; and Central Transportation at 49¾@49¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pa 6s 1 sc	102	2 sh Cent Trans	49⅝
$3000 City 6s, New	102⅜	55 do	49⅝
$10000 Pa R gen mt reg	94⅛	800 sh Reading R	57⅜
$22000 do	94⅜	86 do	57⅜
$10000 C & A m 6s, 89	94	298 sh Penna R	61⅜
$1000 Read 6s, 42-80	96	41 do...d bll	61⅜
$2000 C & A 6s 83	92½	100 do...s60.	62
$11000 Pa R mt cp 6s	96¾	77 do	62
$3000 Phila & Erie	91¾	5 sh Leh Val R	62⅛
$1000 Hunt & B Top	42½	100 sh Lit Sch RR	46¾
200 sh C & A R.b30	131¾	100 sh O C & A R.b60	52¾
69 do...b5	131½	10 do	52
88 sh Manu Bank	29½	100 do	52

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	11·24 A. M.	111⅛
10·02 "	111⅛	11·24 "	111⅜
11·25 "	111⅛		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do., July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113⅛@114; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅞. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅝@115¾. Gold, 111⅛@111¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 23.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Several car loads of Chestnut Oak sold at $16@17 per cord.

The Flour market is steady, without, however, any great degree of activity. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·62½; extras at $5·76@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75@7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, the latter rate for St. Louis. Rye Flour sells in lots at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Indiana red, good and choice, at $1·64@1·65; Pennsylvania do. at $1·58@1·60; amber at $1·65@1·70; and white at $1·75@1·80. Rye is held at $1@1·10 for Pennsylvania and Western, and $1 for Southern. Corn is in fair demand at a decline of 1 cent. Sales of 400 bushels Southern yellow at 77c.; Western high mixed at 74@75c.; and 14,000 bushels do. for shipment on secret terms. Oats are without essential change. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 62½c. for black; 64@65c. for mixed, and 66@67c. for white. In Barley and Malt no sale.

Whisky is held with increased firmness. Holders ask 94@95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....77

SUN RISES.....4·38 MOON SETS.....11· 4
SUN SETS.....7·14 HIGH WATER.....4·33

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 23.—Steamship European, from Quebec, has arrived at Liverpool.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports as passed in for Baltimore, bark Campanier, from Matanzas; brigs Minola, from St. Jano, and Sarah and Emma, from Messina; and schr Revival, from Palermo.

Passed out, brig Chesapeake, for Demarara.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr James M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Lehman Biew, Clark, Boston, do.
Boat T. Parker, Kirkpatrick, New York, do.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Pangusset, Waples, Charlestown, do.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Providence, do.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester, do.
Schr Marietta Hand, Nolan, Orient, do.
Barge H. J. O'Kane, O'Kane, New York, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Armat, Newport, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Boston, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Newport, do.
Barge W. Hamilton, Hamilton, New York, do.
Barge Edw. Davis, Kilby, do. do.
Barge Ironsides, Missomer, do. do.
Barge G. J. Shields, McMonabyn, do. do.
Barge O. O. Bowman, Shoe, West Chester, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Vanneman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Utility, Nickerson, from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Harry White, Hopkins, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Duncan & Poey—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Almira Wooley, Vangilder, from Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Florence C., Adams, from Rappahannock River, with wood.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Gardner, from Gardner, Me., with ice.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Nanticoke River.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, from Providence.
Schr David S. Siner, Smith, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, do.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, do.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Crompton, from Boston.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Pawtucket River.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Weeks, from Fall River.
Schr St. Mary, Steelman, from Jersey City.
Schr F. Edwards, West, from New York.
Schr Enos B. Phillips, Gardner, from Dighton.
Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, from New Haven.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—

United Brothers, Allen, Talmage, Houghton, Hope, Dauntless, Adelia, and Greenman.

S. B. Pomeroy, with sand, for Philadelphia.

Fearless, with iron, do.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

P. W. Morris, Thomas and Matthew, P. McDevitt, Idazoma, W. M. Lewis, J. J. Wolcott, S. W. Adwin, Clinton, Sarah Ann, Jane Elliott, P. H. Clinton, Hudson, and Ocean, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 23.—*Weather.*—Wind:—May 22, veered at 3 P. M to S. by W.; 7 P. M., W. ½ S. Just before sunset, looking across the noble Delaware river at our neighboring younger sister city Camden, you might have witnessed the interesting phenomenon of the elongated, horizontal line of smoke from the lofty stacks of chimneys of the busy furnaces of North Camden assuming the most fantastic shapes, the play and sport of the

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PROSPECTS OF THE TREATY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is thought that the debate upon the treaty of Washington will be brief, and the most careful canvass which has been made of the temper of the Senate indicates that the two-thirds majority necessary to ratification will be readily obtained. The Committee on Foreign Relations having reported favorably to the treaty in its entirety, and all its members having given their adhesion to it, there has as yet arisen little occasion for any extended discussions of its principles. The Senator from Massachusetts, whose duty it has hitherto been to give utterance either to the sentiments of the administration or the voice of the Senate in all matters of international importance, for the first time in many years finds himself in position to regard a treaty with no other sense of responsibility than that which comes from his own conscientious patriotism and the weight of his personal character and influence. It is understood that while, with his usual freedom and acumen, he has criticized some provisions of the treaty as not in accordance with the former diplomatic essays of the Government, he makes no opposition to it as a whole. He may define his views by proposing various amendments, but will probably throw the weight of his name in favor of ratification in the vote. It appears to be the intention of the Democratic minority not to make a party question of the matter, not because any transient gleam of common sense or public spirit has entered into their councils, but simply because it is impossible for them to decide how anything is to be made, in a political sense, of their votes in the case. There is, therefore, a reasonable hope that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate in the course of the present week, and though it is hardly probable that the British Commissioners, who sail on Wednesday, will carry with them their completed work, it is fair to anticipate that the first news they will receive at Queenstown will be that of the vote of our Upper House in confirmation of the great act of national reconciliation to which they have devoted the vernal months of the year.

It is not likely that any very serious danger or difficulty awaits the treaty in England. Earl Russell feels a natural anxiety that all his elaborate discussions with Mr. Adams shall not be turned to mere waste-paper by the action of his own Government, but the substantial gain to England in the settlement of this question will be apt to outweigh all consideration for the feelings of this sensitive statesman. Neither is it probable that the mere instinct of opposition will be sufficient to unite the conservative minority against the Gladstone government upon this issue. It would be poor policy for Mr. Disraeli to defeat the Ministry upon grounds which would be untenable to himself in case of success. It is now clearly evident that public opinion in England—and by this we mean not only the popular sentiment, but also the deliberate judgment of the most intelligent men—imperatively demands that this vexed dispute be finally set at rest. The sword of Damocles is to be taken down, sheathed, and laid away in the armory. After the legislation of 1871 on the subject of neutral rights and duties, it was felt by all thinking men in England that the position of the British Government on the Alabama claims was essentially a false one. It is greatly to the credit of the publicists who sustained the American side in the recent conferences at Washington that they brought the Government of Great Britain to consent to the retroactive application of the new rules of neutral obligation defined by the treaty. It appeared from the delay of the High Commissioners and their consultation of the Foreign Office in London that they were unprepared with instructions which would authorize the acceptance of an arbitration based on so searching and complete an exposition of principles. But when fairly considered, the arrangement finally made appears only the logical and necessary result of the new statutory law of England, adopted under the pressure of the discussion awakened by these Alabama claims. To fix the vague and conflicting notions of neutral duty entertained in legal and parliamentary circles into a definite and positive form of treaty stipulation between England and another great maritime power, to which the adherence of other nations might be invited, was justly deemed an object of such moment that its attainment was thought to be reasonably reached by some considerable concession. The retroactive extension of these principles—always contended for by us and recently adopted by England—to the consideration of the Alabama claims, places the two nations on identical ground in relation to these important questions of international law and practice. It is a consummation in which both countries find their advantage. It is a triumph of American principles and American diplomacy; and while England yields the indefensible position she has formerly held in this especial controversy, she gains substantially in guarantees of future peace and security, and in fixing a precedent in international morality which will be a benefit to civilization.

The probability is that the point where most is to be apprehended from the virulence of party spirit is not in Washington or in London, but among our neighbors on this continent. The full text of the treaty has been copied from the *Tribune* into all the journals of the Dominion and the Provinces, and has given rise to a wide and heated discussion. We have already given some details of the line of argument adopted in the attack as well as the defense of the treaty by the Canadian and New Brunswick papers. A more significant demonstration is that of the legislative body of the latter province, which has adopted by a unanimous vote in both branches a refolution condemning those clauses of the treaty which affect the Dominion and provincial interests. It is a curious commentary on the statement of the Nova Scotians that they are ruined by the concessions made to American fishermen, to find our Massachusetts mackerel-fishers making the same complaint of impending destruction from the compensating franchises granted to the products of the Canadian fisheries. It is likely that the panic in both cases is premature. Neither branch of the High Commission was lacking either in special data or in solicitude for the interests of their countrymen. We claimed that the privileges granted by us were equal to those we received, but agreed to refer this question to impartial arbitration, and to pay the difference, if found against us. It is difficult to see what reasonable exceptions can be taken to this arrangement. A fact which greatly diminishes the force of the objections made to the treaty in the Dominion is that they proceed almost exclusively from the opposition press. It is true that the defense is rather more languid than the attack—a phenomenon often seen in free countries—but the apprehensions of the opposition that their assaults will be unavailing are clearly betrayed by the confession of the Quebec *Gazette*, "that the Canadian Parliament will fully ratify this treaty, unfavorable and burdensome as it may be to us. So long as Sir George Cartier is Minister he will always have under his hand a flock of Conservative *moutons* who will always vote with him, let the measure be what it may." When the Senate and the Queen have ratified the treaty, it is not probable that the utmost rage of partisanship will induce the Provincial Parliaments to nullify the solemn compact by refusing the necessary legislation to carry it into effect.

A FINAL WARNING.

From the N. Y. World.

If a well-to-do landholder of New Jersey, his farm in good order and well stocked, were to take it into his head, wearied of ownership, to sell out or lease his land in perpetuity, he would be very apt to look into the solvency of the proposed purchaser or lessee, and the prospect of securing his purchase money or the rent. If the farm were mortgaged the creditor would most probably bestir himself, and know, or try to know, what prospect there was for the sure payment of the interest. If this purchaser were found to be a rash, harumscarum speculator, who at the very moment was resorting to all manner of contrivances to raise money to meet current demands, we imagine that the old-fashioned proprietor would pause, or if he did not, we are very sure his friends would put him in the lunatic asylum. Yet this, on a grand scale, is now going on in a neighboring State. The Pennsylvania Railroad is absolutely master of the internal position. At the very moment when it is buying up, regardless of outlay, railroads everywhere, assuming their debts, guaranteeing their dividends, it is issuing new stock and borrowing more money in order to pay the interest on its own bonds and keep its stock from depreciating in the markets of the world. "The more I see and learn of it," writes an honest Pennsylvania capitalist, one of the few unseduced and unterrified, "the more am I satisfied there never has been in this or any other country a more dangerous, a less trustworthy corporation—one more surely verging on ruin." Yet this is the corporation into whose custody New Jersey and her accredited companies are about to surrender themselves, and hardly a word of remonstrance is uttered.

No one can measure its enormous, almost insane, exorbitancies. Let us—speaking to our misguided neighbors across the river, to the bond and stockholders here, to the holders of the securities abroad—give a specific illustration of what we mean, and we beg for it earnest attention. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company buys up or leases, which is the same thing, railroads without stint, assuming their debts, and guaranteeing their dividends all over creation. In their own language, they never "yield to timid counsels." *Audace et toujours audace* is their corporate motto. But with all this intrepidity they are not without a dash of that quality which, according to its object and its means, is wisdom or cunning. In their last annual report this passage occurs, which, in warning to our New Jersey friends, we reproduce:—

"With a view to give greater simplicity and efficiency to the management of this large interest, and as far as practicable return to our former policy, a charter was obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania incorporating the 'Pennsylvania Company,' to which all the interests above-mentioned of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be transferred on the first of March next, and $8,000,000 of the preferred capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company received therefor, which amount covers fully all of our expenditures in this connection."

The "Pennsylvania Company" is to be the depositary of these new investments, and the railroad company, having shifted its responsibility to this new creation, is calmly and peacefully to relapse to its "former policy" of fostering local interests and doing what it alone was incorporated for. And what is this new "Pennsylvania Company?" It requires industry to find it out, for it is hidden far away in the labyrinth of Pennsylvania statutes. It is a company incorporated in 1870 with half a dozen picked corporators, a nominal capital of $100,000—20 per cent. of which, or $20,000, is to be paid in. As to its privileges, it is difficult to describe what is so vast and limitless. It literally defies description, and it, we repeat, is to be the intermediate agency by which all the affiliated enterprises are to be manipulated. Doubtless, after a time, when the poor, seduced corporations shall have been sufficiently drugged, they will find their 10 per cent. guarantee, the price of innocence, quietly transferred to this myth, and their securities dickered like the unlucky Pennsylvania Sinking Fund. The design of this "Pennsylvania Company" is to create a credit based on nothing, and the railroad company is to be furnished with certificates of all sorts of stocks, to be guaranteed if necessary, which will hereafter, under all sorts of delusive puffs, be sold to unsuspecting parties in Europe and elsewhere.

Into the maw of this giant, deliberately, and with their eyes open, are marching the innocent corporations of New Jersey, the State authorities assenting, the press lulled by the narcotism which the wizard—not Michael, but Thomas A.—so well knows how to use, and the trustees of the mortgage loans, who in the management of their private concerns would commit no such folly, acquiescing. This is doing, and the only word of warning comes from a distance. The grasp of corporate monopoly clutches everything. The city of Philadelphia, with a debt larger than was that of Pennsylvania when it failed to pay her interest, holds millions, five we believe, of this imperilled stock, which for fear of offense she dare not sell, and which one would think gives her a right to speak, at least in caution. Yet not a word. Her press is dumb. Trenton is no better off, and New Jersey is to become what Delaware once was, or indeed worse than Delaware ever was, an appendage to a Pennsylvania corporation.

WHY IMMIGRATION HALTS.

From Every Saturday.

Thirty or forty prominent citizens of Georgia have lately issued an address, inviting immigrants to settle in that State. Some weeks ago a number of Southern railroad gentlemen gathered in Philadelphia, and while there took pains to urge that an abundance of land in their section was waiting settlement. We occasionally see in some of the New York city papers the long circular of a great transportation company, setting forth the manifold advantages of soil and climate and the splendid opportunities for investment in the South. These letters and circulars and addresses are hopeful signs of a coming day, and to a certain extent are indications that the South begins to understand its needs and the ends to which it should labor. But against all this, wherein there is promise, must be set a thousand facts showing that the lower half of the Union cannot yet reasonably expect any great immediate influx of settlers.

The utmost plausibility of argument and statement will not induce men and women to undertake the making of homes in a section where property and life itself are in constant danger. We shall doubtless be told that this is no answer to the cry of the South for immigration. But it is a very conclusive answer nevertheless. Life and property are not safe down there except on conditions to which few settlers will assent. Every citizen of value to any community is a thinking man, with opinions that he does not choose to hide or suppress. Each day's record of Southern action is proof that persons holding views different from those of the resident white majority are not wanted and will not be tolerated. The society and newspapers of the South practically say this to those who contemplate settlement:—We are glad to have you come here, but you must not set up as reformers, must not attempt to interfere with our affairs, must not preach or advocate your Northern notions. If the new settler fails to heed this counsel and command he speedily disappears from the earth or is forced to leave the Southern country. We do not speak of particular localities,—our view is of the South generally; and we repeat that there property and life are not secure to anything near such a degree as they are in the North and West.

Even if this state of things were remedied, there is still a further reason why the South fails to get the immigration it needs and for which it is adapted. The Northerner and the intelligent foreigner are persons who radically believe in education and the common school system as a means thereto. If they look out for themselves on the one hand, on the other they sharply look out for their sons and daughters. The South as a community knows little of common schools, and, what is far worse and most deplorable, as yet shows little disposition to establish and sustain them. Tennessee has already overthrown the school system set up at the close of the war; North Carolina gives but two hundred thousand dollars the present year for the education of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand children; South Carolina is niggardly as to her school taxes, and payment of these is resisted in some quarters of the State; in Georgia progress is reported, but at many points the public school system encounters coldness or opposition; in Alabama the law of two or three years ago meets with such inertia or hostility that its results are hardly worth mentioning; in Mississippi it is asserted by the Governor that a considerable proportion of the existing trouble comes from efforts to collect the school tax; while Texas, six years after the close of the war, is yet without a common-school system in operation. We wish it were possible to make a better showing on this head; in the facts as they are is a prime cause why immigration moves but slowly to the southward.

We do not doubt that there are communities in each Southern State wherein life and property are entirely safe, and where good educational privileges are open for enjoyment. These are the exceptions, while the general rule is otherwise. Men content to be mere workers, machines for the production of wealth, can probably settle anywhere and be secure in their homes and possessions. But the average Yankee or continental emigrant will not be a mere grubber. He knows some things, and is eager to know a deal more; wherever he goes it is inevitable that he will become a part of the community; he is a teacher, a reformer, a progressive, in the very grain of his being. He, and not your mere digger of the soil, your mere swinger of the axe, is the man who build States and sets them aglow with the blood of healthy and vigorous life. And, however deplorable the fact, this man the South does not yet welcome to her borders.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Yesterday morning Senator Dechert called up the amendments to the Registry law so far as it relates to the city of Philadelphia. They were passed with the opposition of every Republican member of the Senate, and now go to the House for concurrence. The unanimous opposition of the Republican Senators caused some surprise, as two or three of them had expressed themselves strongly in regard to the injustice of the present law. But the radical ring, who hope to carry the elections by fraud in Philadelphia, have too deep an interest in the question, and they found means to silence the consciences of Senators. Senator White had the hardihood to defend the present law, and with disgusting cant called it a "beneficent" measure. Bunn and the rest of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters of Philadelphia will thank him for this word to sanctify one of the greatest wrongs ever committed in the Legislature. But what better could emanate from the source whence proceeded that fraudulent list of Indiana county taxables? It would be strange enough if an unjust election law which was enacted for the purpose of facilitating fraud would not find a ready apologist in that quarter.

The entire people of the State are familiar with the villainous nature of the law which was passed for Philadelphia in 1869 to enable William B. Mann to count himself into the office of District Attorney, and no plea of party necessity can reconcile honest Republicans to its continuance. That law gave the appointment of all election officers in Philadelphia to the radical aldermen. It virtually withdrew all protection from the ballot-box. Under cover of the law repeaters have been organized into a guild in Philadelphia, secure from detection and punishment. There are none to watch the ballot-box stuffer when plying his trade. To this enactment Bunn, the perjurer and peculator, owes his election to the office of Register of Wills of Philadelphia. Sheriff Leeds and his gang thank its iniquitous provisions for their own success. William B. Mann, its unscrupulous author, needs it to maintain his evil power, and secure the possession of the office of District Attorney. The Quay-Mackey ring have no hope of maintaining control of the treasury except through the opportunity for the commission of fraud which it affords. It is this law which holds the honest Republicans of Philadelphia at the mercy of Mann, Leeds, and Bunn, and their gangs of repeaters and ruffians. Such are the considerations which render the law odious to every honorable man in the Commonwealth, but peculiarly acceptable to all those who seek to defraud the people of their rights.

The amendments of Colonel Dechert merely seek to protect the ballot-box from corrupt manipulation. One amendment provides simply that the Democratic inspectors of elections shall be appointed by the Democratic aldermen, and not by the radical aldermen. The object of the present law is that the radical aldermen shall select nominal Democrats who are actually in the service of the ring, and ready to connive at its fraudulent operations. It deprives the ballot-box of all protection, and prevents the detection of all who tamper with the returns. William B. Mann framed it to place himself and his ring beyond the reach of the people. The amendments will give the citizen of Philadelphia some security that his vote will be counted in favor of the candidate of his choice. The present law deprives him of that assurance.

What a howl of virtuous indignation would ring throughout the State next winter if the Democrats in possession of the Legislature should turn the tables, and enact that the Democratic aldermen shall select the Republican inspectors in Philadelphia! Then would Senator White be heard in one of his canting Carmagnoles appealing for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box as the palladium of our liberties, and rolling his eyes to heaven while protesting against the abominable wickedness of the Copperheads. There is no danger that the Democrats, when they obtain control of the Legislature, will seek to profit by the instructions of their opponents. They have too just an appreciation of the rights and liberties which are secured by the ballot-box to seek to destroy its purity by such a law. It is not in the interest of party but in the spirit of justice and equity that they demand the passage of this amendment. None resist it except those who expect to make partisan profit out of the perpetration of fraud.

The other amendment passed by the Senate and resisted by the Republican members of that body provides that the board of return judges in Philadelphia shall meet in the presence of the Court of Common Pleas. All who are familiar with the history of elections in Philadelphia appreciate the necessity of this provision. More than once the board of return judges, in defiance of the duly certified returns, have counted out the elected candidates. This was the fate of a Democratic candidate for judge last October. The meetings of these boards have been frequently attended by scenes of violence and murder. No stronger argument in favor of this amendment can be found than in the murder in the room of the return judges, which shocked the country last October. Do the opponents of this salutary amendment desire the repetition of scenes which have deeply disgraced the political annals of Philadelphia, and brought the ballot-box into contempt? This amendment seeks to bring the boards of return judges under the supervision of the court when counting out the returns. The ballot-box will thus be protected, and respect for the courts will restrain the mob from violent demonstrations during the sessions. These amendments have the hearty support of the independent press of Philadelphia. They are in themselves just and wise provisions against election frauds. Nothing but a dishonest and unworthy spirit of party will thwart their passage. If the Legislature shall refuse to listen to the voice of justice, the people of Philadelphia must devise some measures to rescue the ballot-box from the gangs of repeaters who are led by Mann and Bunn.

WHAT IS THE USE OF A DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

From the N. Y. Times.

John Quincy Adams, the ornamental candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor, and C. L. Vallandigham, the leader of the Ohio Democracy, have both been trying their hands at constructing a new platform for the Democratic party of the country—the first in a letter to a fellow-Democrat in Missouri, and the last in a series of resolutions submitted to an Ohio convention. It is worthy of note that both these shining lights of the new Democratic faith arrive at substantially the same conclusions, and erect substantially the same platform; but the most striking thing about it is that their new platform amounts to a virtual surrender of the Democratic party into the hands of the Republicans. In erecting such a platform these Democratic architects have evidently "builded better than they knew," and, if it is to be adopted, their party might as well disperse into thin air. Listen to Mr. Adams:—

"The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love and the good nature which they repress. What, then, is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of these who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine Democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black?"

Surely no Republican need ask for sounder doctrine than that. Both Vallandigham and Adams lay down, as the first plank in their new platform, that the Democratic party shall "accept the situation," and abide in good faith by the results of the war—all the amendments to the Constitution included. This is all that the Republicans ask, and, when this is done, there will be really no important points of difference between the two parties, so far as principles or measures are concerned. Almost the only ground of attack which the Democratic party has today against their opponents arises out of measures that have been rendered necessary by the refusal of that party to accept, in good faith, the issues settled by the war. As Mr. Adams truly says:—"The people (not the Republican party) will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed." When the Democratic party shall convince the people that it has no longer any design to dispute these trophies, the people may consent to accept the new platform—though it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will deem it necessary to drop the name of Republicans, and assume that of Democrats, merely to accommodate these eleventh-hour converts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1838 Christian street. All that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, No. 1838; containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet to a 3 feet alley. Subject to yearly ground rent of $122.

No. 2. Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Reed streets. All that three-story brick store and dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Reed streets; 20 feet front, 66 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $92.

Nos. 3 and 4. Two Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1305 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street. All those two three-story brick dwellings (8 rooms), Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street, each 16 feet front, 66 feet deep. Each subject to a mortgage of $1800.

No. 5. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street. A three-story brick dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street, 15 feet 6 inches front, 74 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $72.

No. 6. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 rooms), No. 1822 S. Second street, 17 feet 2 inches front, 70 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $2000.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Mortgages, $2000, $3000, $1500, and $15000. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described mortgages, viz.:—

No. 1. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by Jas. J. Loughery and Edward Gillen (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 33 feet south of Pemberton street, 16 feet front, and in depth 58 feet.

No. 2. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 17 feet south of Pemberton street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, and in depth 60½ feet.

No. 3. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 74 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, and in depth 49 feet.

No. 4. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $15000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 60 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, 49 feet deep.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable pointed stone residence, with stable and coach-house, 1½ acres, Township Line road and New street, Chesnut Hill, three minutes' walk from the railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable pointed stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the Township Line road and corner of land of Richard Levick; thence southwestwardly 166 feet 3⅝ inches to a point; thence north 48 degrees 59 minutes, west 428 feet ⅜ inch; thence north 45 degrees 35 minutes, east 163 feet 9½ inches to the middle of said road, and thence along the middle of said road 414 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; containing one acre 87 44-100th perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade-trees, etc. It is adjacent to the country-seats of Mr. George Tucker Campbell, Furman Sheppard, and others. Chesnut Hill is reached in 35 minutes from Ninth and Green streets in 15 trains a day, as late in the evening as 12:40.

Terms—$12,000 may remain on mortgage.

May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
5 13 29 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—4 very desirable Lots, Sunset avenue, 302 feet from Perkiomen avenue, Chestnut Hill, 150 feet front, 250 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, 302 feet 3¼ inches from Perkiomen street, 150 feet front, 250 feet deep.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, being 150 feet front, and 250 feet deep.

No. 3. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 150 feet front, and 250 feet deep.

No. 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 168 feet 1 inch front, and 250 feet deep.

Sold subject to the restriction that no store or tavern are ever to be built thereon, and any house thereon shall be set back 25 feet from the line of Sunset avenue. Sale absolute. See plan at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 19 29 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern residence and stable, southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward; thence extending westwardly along Westminster avenue 174 feet 6¾ inches to Palm street; thence southwestwardly along Palm street 105 feet 4 inches to a point in the middle of the northern wall of the stable erected on the lot of ground adjoining to the south; thence eastwardly 165 feet ¾ of an inch to Forty-first street, and thence extending northwardly along Forty-first street 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster avenue and place of beginning. The improvements are a large double frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.; frame stable, chicken-house, and grounds nicely laid out, and a number of full grown fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Terms—$3500 may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable, No. 1838 Passyunk road. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of the Passyunk road, 150 feet north of Reed street; thence extending eastwardly 71 feet 4 inches to a corner; thence eastward 10 feet 7 inches to a 20-feet wide street (paved and curbed); thence northward 16 feet; thence westward 54 feet 3 inches; thence westwardly 63 feet 2 inches, and thence southwardly along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements are a genteel three-story brick dwelling fronting on Passyunk road; has gas, bath, gas oven, etc., and a two-story brick and frame stable in the rear; has 5 stalls, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3400 may remain. Possession September 1.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 j3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage, with one-story frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Bainbridge street 17 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has gas, summer range, etc. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Business Location—Building known as "Columbia Hose House," No. 806 Race street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, 51 feet west of Eighth street, No. 806; the lot containing in front on Race street 17 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 9 feet wide alley leading into Eighth street, with the free use and privilege of the same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 138 feet ½ inch north of Susquehanna avenue, No. 2221; containing in front on Franklin street 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 65 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has 8 rooms, gas, cooking range, furnace, drainage into sewer, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 South Twenty-second street, north of Carpenter street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 60 feet 3 inches north of Carpenter street, No. 906; containing in front on Twenty-second street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $64. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and co-partners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 50-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 34-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 25 perches; thence north 40½ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 18¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $3800, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 50-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 34-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 25 perches; thence north 40½ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 18¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $3800, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

The Versailleists in Paris.

PARIS, May 22—Afternoon.—The Versailles army has occupied Paris, and the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon are established in the new Opera House. The headquarters of General Cissey, whose forces entered the city from the South, are in the *Ecole militaire*, which fronts on Champs de Mars. There was a great explosion this afternoon near the Esplanade des Invalides.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Earthquake Shocks.

TORONTO, May 22.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here Sunday morning. The vibration extended over ten seconds. No damage done. The shock was felt in Quebec, Ottawa, and other places.

OTTAWA, May 23.—It is proposed to extend **The System of Weather Reports** and storm signals now in use in the United States to Canada, the maritime provinces, and British Columbia.

The engineer in chief of **The Canada Pacific Railroad** expects to start several parties with supplies of different kinds and stores required on Pacific survey, shortly, to important points on the route. He expects to have three hundred men on the explorations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Putnam Murder Case.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The evidence for the prosecution in the Putnam murder case was confined to facts already known, and has been concluded. The court adjourned till to-morrow, when the defense will open.

FROM THE WEST.

Death from Coal-oil Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Mrs. Wittler, who was badly burned and her child killed by a coal-oil explosion, died yesterday from the effects of her injuries.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Board of Guardians met yesterday and agreed to ask Councils for $12,000 for extensions to the wash-houses of the insane department and hospital. The manufactories of the institution turned out $3462 worth of goods this month. Mr. Parker, as usual, objected to the purchase of a horse—first, because the animal was distempered, and second, because Mr. Parker never had a chance to use the beast. Mr. Parker made a speech (he always does), in which he varied considerably from the point under discussion. He wound up by charging Mr. Collins with "hobnobbing" with the females about the establishment. This charge instantly provoked a verbal row, in which each and every member took a hand, or a tongue rather. Finally Mr. Parker, being rather closely pressed, admitted that he did not mean anything wrong by the word "hobnobbing," but only that the member alluded to "was guilty of a Frenchy politeness;" that was all. This quieted matters, and the board adjourned.

—Garrett Hendricks, of Montgomery county, was held in $1000 bail for perjury by Alderman Dougherty. It was charged that defendant swore falsely at a hearing before another Alderman some time ago.

—The managers of the Industrial Home for Blind Women held their annual meeting yesterday. The institution has 16 inmates, with ages ranging from 3 to 84 years. They do sewing, embroidering, and such work. The officers of this truly excellent institution are:—President, Mrs. Van Harlingen; First Vice-President, Mrs. Rowley; Second Vice-President, Miss S. J. O'Neill; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Morrison Coates; Fourth Vice-President, Miss F. W. Stevenson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Addison Henry; Recording Secretary, Miss F. Knowles; Treasurer, Miss S. P. Lloyd.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Senate was engaged for five hours yesterday on the new treaty.

—Vice-President Colfax was taken sick in the Senate yesterday, but his indisposition is not regarded as of an alarming character.

—The Senate Select Committee on Privileges had a long session last evening and examined several persons with the evident purpose of gaining information as to the manuscript copy of the treaty telegraphed from Washington on the night of the 11th instant.

Foreign Affairs.

—The column in the Place Vendome is to be restored.

—A bloody fight occurred yesterday in the Rue St. Honore.

—The barricades under the Arc de Triomphe were carried by assault.

—The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back escaping insurgents.

—For alleged treason to the Commune General Senvir was, yesterday morning, shot in the east square of the Tuileries.

—A fire occurred in Bradford, Ontario, yesterday, destroying the entire business portion of the town. One hundred houses were burned.

—Throughout yesterday the Communists were concentrated along Rue de Rivoli, Rue St. Anterne, around the Hotel de Ville, and in the Place Bastile.

—The Communists are represented as having fallen back to a formiable line of barricades extending across the Rue de Rivoli to the centre of the Place de la Concorde.

—In the Assembly yesterday M. Thiers made a congratulatory speech upon the success of the Government arms, and he announced that rigorous punishment will be dealt out to the most criminal of the insurgents.

THE BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Interesting Statistics of the Work Done by the Society from its Organization.

From the Chicago Journal, May 19.

The "American Baptist Publication Society" met this morning in Farwell Hall. The attendance was very large, the body of the hall being filled, and several hundred persons occupying the first gallery.

It appears that this society is composed of the old American and Foreign Bible Society and the Publication Society—a union which is scarcely completed yet. The Publication Society was organized in Washington in 1824, and was for several years known as the Baptist General Tract Society. In 1841 it took the name of the American Baptist Publication Society. The general object of the organization, as defined by the constitution, is "to promote evangelical religion by means of the Bible, the printing press, colportage, and the Sunday-school." In 1844 its assets were reported at a little over $4000; in 1871, $250,000. Of this $75,000 is a permanent investment for benevolent work. Last year the society published 209,921,429 pages. The receipts in all departments last year were $332,149. It was the first in this country to employ the missionary colporteur. This branch of the work is a most important one, as it reaches the people in their homes with the Bible, tracts, religious papers, and destitute neighborhoods with the preaching of the gospel. During the year there was issued of books, tracts, etc., 5,041,489 copies, equal to 9,921,429 18mo pages. This exceeds the issue, of last year by 5,148,827 pages. The society has printed, of books, tracts, etc., since its organization, 38,413,770 copies, containing matter equal to 1,762,947,241 pages 18mo. The whole number of publications on the society's catalogue at the present time is 1062, of which 534 are bound volumes. Three hundred and eight new Sunday-schools have been organized during the year, and 500 converts have been baptized by colporteurs. At the last annual meeting, held in Philadelphia, the name of the society was changed to that of the "Bible and Publication Society." The receipts in the business department for the year ending March 1, 1871, are $274,439 99, being $19,925 09 more than the business receipts of last year. The receipts in the missionary department are $57,709 60, being $9574 59 less than the benevolent receipts last year. This decrease is occasioned by the fact that two of the agency districts have been without collecting agents during the last year. The total receipts in both departments are $332,149 69, being $10,350 50 more than the total receipts of last year.

DR. DOLLINGER.

Increasing Strength of His Position—Adherence of the South German Catholics.

The *German Correspondent* of May 6 says that the movement headed by Dr. Dollinger continues to gain ground in Southern Germany. Professor Friedrich, who belongs to the court by right of his position has made a personal application to the King of Bavaria for permission to continue his spiritual functions.

The question has been referred to the Minister of Public Worship. The students of Munich proposed to arrange a torchlight procession in honor of Dr. Dollinger, but he declined the honor with thanks, as he had never accepted such compliments, and wished no demonstration of the kind to be made at present. It is said that he intends not to lecture at the University during next term, but to resume his courses in the winter. The students of Munich are signing an address approving of his views, which is to be forwarded to the other universities of Germany and Switzerland. It is said that the clergy of the Court have been given to understand that, though no wish is entertained to interfere with their ecclesiastical views or position, they will do well not to join in any public declaration against Dr. Dollinger, in case such a step should be contemplated by the rest of the clergy, as by doing so they would show a want of respect for their superior. Such a step could not be demanded by the Bishop, as, if it were, the declaration would lose its voluntary character. The news that Lord Acton is about to leave for England is unfounded, as he intends to remain with his old teacher and friend during the present crisis. In the meantime eighty Catholic parishes have signified their approval of Dr. Dollinger's views. Professor Berchtold has published, in the form of a pamphlet, a commentary on the paper he presented to the Munich faculty of law on the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The Bavarian bishops are about to meet at Eichstadt for the purpose of forwarding a common letter to the Pope. Father Hyacinthe has addressed from Rome a letter to Dr. Dollinger, in which he says the time of words is past and that of action come. The letter terminates:—"Courage, great and noble heart! Be blest for having offered yourself spontaneously to the danger for the House of Israel. The strong ones have disappeared from among us, and have gone to rest—'cessaverunt fortes in Israel et quieverunt;' but Jehovah has raised you in your old days for new combats and new victories." . . . A number of Neapolitan priests say, in an address to Dr. Dollinger:—"The day is, perhaps, not far off when Italy, now restored to life by national unity and political liberty, having obtained possession of her own Rome by the disinterested and powerful support of your great, free, and learned Germany, will be able to accomplish her wish during centuries, to emancipate her people and her clergy from degenerate political Popery, and to unite her great moral and political destinies to those of the people and clergy of loyal and Christian Germany. That day will be the day of the complete triumph of faith and science over the aberrations of the Papal theocracy and atheistic philosophy."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 2 2m

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.
NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the 1st of June, 1871. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly enforced.
J. G. DIXON, License Clerk.
5 11thstu 6t

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

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Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
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☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Ha'l, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

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A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
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At Closest Market Rates,
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ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.
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Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
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250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,
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Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

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$4'75 Per Keg.
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All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
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J. B. SHANNON,
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CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
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And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the sam weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

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No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Proprietors and Managers
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, May 25, 1871,
MEYERBEER'S
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With the following eminent artists:—
WM. CASTLE, MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
ARTHUR HOWELL, MISS EMMA HOWSON,
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And the famous Basso,
CARL FORMES,
Expressly engaged for his great character,
BERTRAM,
this being his first appearance in
ENGLISH OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA,
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.....S. BEHRENS
Admission, one dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50c. Gallery, 25c.
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WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 23, engagement of the accomplished favorites,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
who will appear in the romantic Irish Drama,
TRODDEN DOWN;
OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
FERGUS McCARTHY....MR. HARRY WATKINS
BLANCHE DESMOND....MRS. ROSE WATKINS
Incidental to the Drama the following songs by Rose Watkins:—"Hear Me, Father Dear," "The Dearest Spot on Earth," and "Come Home."
WEDNESDAY—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
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Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the new emotional drama of
"THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH."
MARGUERITE.....KATE REIGNOLDS
Aided by the Full Company, and
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FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF KATE REIGNOLDS.
NEXT WEEK—The Comedy Combination.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS as..... BOB SACKETT
with the DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
SARATOGA SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 5 22 6t

AMERICAN MUSEUM, N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
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GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Crowds assemble at the Levees of the
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EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
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LAST WEEK OF THE
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First appearance of
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NEW GRAND BALLET,
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The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.
He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of
Extremely Low Prices
In preference to having a sale at auction.
A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.
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HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.
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LAGER BEER,
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Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.
This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.
Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.
The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal soloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

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TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

COLLAPSE OF THE COMMUNE.

THE late despatches from Paris confirm previous reports of the rapid overthrow of the last vestiges of the Commune, and it is now expiring amid terrible conflagrations and awful massacres. Its career was disgraced by so many acts of folly, cruelty, violence, and vandalism, that there will be few to mourn its overthrow; and yet, amid all its extravagance and wickedness, there seems to have been interwoven an idea which in itself was worthy of the support of Frenchmen. It is inconceivable that the Parisians should have prolonged up to this time a desperate and hopeless contest if some of their leaders had not represented, as the ultimate object to be obtained, a boon that was worth a desperate struggle. This was the principle of local self-government, as contrasted with the absolute domination of a centralized power. Paris demanded a free voice in the selection of her Mayors and local officials, as well as in the choice of members of the National Assembly. The moment chosen for the assertion of this doctrine was fearfully unpropitious; the reasons used to enforce it were at once criminal and foolish; the other avowed objects of the Commune were nearly all unjust, visionary, sanguinary, or impracticable; but the fact that Paris has so long maintained an attitude of resistance against all France is attributable mainly to her devotion to one rational notion intermingled with a hundred follies, and to her possession of a single political virtue, stained though it was with a thousand crimes.

Although the Commune is about to perish (justly, in view of its follies and atrocities), the leading idea it was organized to enforce possesses too much inherent vitality to be extinguished. It may yet become a part of the governmental system of France, and that country will never be really free or permanently prosperous until this doctrine is practically applied to all her municipalities.

The career of the Commune, therefore, was not altogether without a practical use. The misery, distraction, destruction, and terror it has occasioned, though horrible in themselves, will still serve the important purpose of impressing Frenchmen with the necessity of beginning the great work of political reform that awaits them at the foundation. They will learn that they must make free towns and free cities before they can hope to organize a free nation. Whoever may the ruler of France, a party of varying strength will always be ready to contend for local liberty, and to deny the right of an Emperor, King, or President to exercise despotic sway over all the minute details affecting the welfare of various departments and their respective subdivisions. While the Commune dies, and while its bad deeds and bad doctrines will die with it, its single spark of statesmanship and justice will live to find more worthy and more successful defenders; and, in the end, to save France, if she ever is to be saved, from her furious factions and her fanatical follies.

M. Thiers, at the head of the Constituent Assembly, represents one great and vital principle, that the superior power of the nation should be exercised only by an authority created by the whole people. The Commune has contended for another doctrine equally important, that local freedom or self-government should be respected and maintained. France, to ensure her future welfare, must combine all that is good in both these systems.

A REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN OPINION.

THE ways of religious conventions are not as the ways of other deliberative bodies, and if the performances of the politicians are chiefly remarkable for "tricks that are vain," those of the religious gentlemen who assemble in council to regulate the affairs both spiritual and temporal of the various denominations are distinguished frequently by a lofty disregard for logic and by an absence of the important quality known as common sense. After the scandal in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, the inspiring cause of which was the refusal of a member to limit his devotional singing to Rouse's psalms, any eccentric performances of our Reformed Presbyterian brethren can scarcely be considered as strange or surprising, and yet one of the resolutions passed yesterday by the one now sitting in this city is so very remarkable that it must excite some astonishment. The resolution reads as follows:—

"That the present condition of France in general, as desolated by the storm of war, and of the city of Paris in particular, as now drenched by the blood of her own citizens, is a righteous retribution for the martyrdoms of St. Bartholomew's day, and a tangible fulfilment of the Divine promise to the Church, 'No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.'"

Exactly how the members of the synod were able to come to this remarkable conclusion it is difficult for an ordinary non-ecclesiastical intellect to comprehend; and it is certainly rather hard upon the poor Frenchmen to make them, in addition to all their sins, responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, which was instigated and put into execution by persons who are in no sense represented by the influential Frenchmen of the present day. The dynasty which authorized the massacre has long since been overthrown, and the priestly power which instigated it has for more than a century ceased to have a controlling influence, while at times it has been not far from annihilation. The causes of the disasters which have overwhelmed France and Paris are many of them palpable to the most superficial observer, and they have only a very remote relation to the massacre of St. Bartholomew. We do not expect that any protest on the part of the secular press will have much effect in preventing religious assemblies from passing just such absurd expressions of opinion as that alluded to, but it is proper such protests should be made, however, as it is discreditable that a body of men like the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, who are supposed to have at least wit enough to go in when it rains, should bring discredit upon religion and turn their deliberations into burlesque by the utterance of such nonsense.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THE Senate yesterday passed by a unanimous vote a bill providing for taking a vote next October on the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. As Mr. White said, this was giving a stone where bread was asked for; but as nothing better can be expected, the people of the State should accept it with thanks. The measure was introduced by Mr. Buckalew, the only Democrat in the Senate who is ever disposed to lay aside his partisanship on any question of general interest or importance. Mr. Buckalew might reasonably have been expected to go further, and by voting with the Republican minority to secure the passage of a perfectly fair measure providing for the immediate assembling of a Constitutional Convention. By so doing he would have added to the high reputation which he already enjoys. But the ties of party are unusually strong under such circumstances as now exist at the State capital, and a great deal of independence is required to break through them. For what Mr. Buckalew has done, the people, therefore, should be duly thankful. It is the plain duty of the House to endorse the action of the Senate without delay. For months past the Democratic leaders have been, in reality, steadfastly opposed to a Constitutional Convention; and the bill which has passed the Senate is, in a measure, a compromise. Let the Republican majority in the House act promptly, and the people will endorse the call for a convention by such an overwhelming majority that the next Legislature will be compelled to provide all the requirements for its assembling.

THE Commune insurrection appears to be practically at an end, as the Versailles army has possession of a large portion of Paris, and the reduction of the barricades behind which the insurgents are now fighting can only be a question of time. What the next move will be is beyond conjecture, for events in France cannot be even remotely guessed at by the aid of precedents, and it can only be hoped that a sufficient number of real patriots will be found who will cordially unite to give the country a stable government and to build up its shattered fortunes. It is reported that Louis Blanc is now on his way to the United States, and that he will be followed by Cluseret, Rochefort, and other gentlemen whose aspirations for liberty, equality, and fraternity cannot apparently be gratified in France just at the present time,—at least not in the way they desire. It is impossible to feel any very hearty enthusiasm over the prospective advent on our shores of these individuals, who, it is to be hoped, will settle permanently in New York if they do conclude to place themselves under the protection of our flag. The government of New York at the present moment is, according to all accounts, a trifle worse in all respects than that of Paris has ever been except under the rule of the Commune; and Rochefort, who gained celebrity by his fearless attacks upon Napoleon III, may find an appropriate outlet for his energies, and do some good in his day and generation, by assailing the imperialism of "Boss" Tweed, which has all of the bad qualities and none of the good ones of the Napoleonic system.

SOMEBODY has turned thief at Harrisburg; or, correctly speaking, somebody has been detected in the act of thieving. The guilty wretch is as yet unknown, but the document on which he laid felonious hands can not be found. The stolen paper was the original of the Senate bill requiring the State Treasurer to deposit the funds in his custody in the banks offering the highest premiums. As this was a Democratic measure, the inference is that the guilty person has Republican proclivities. But if our friends at Harrisburg would restrict their thieving to the paper on which acts of legislation are written, we could readily forgive them.

—A joint affair with but a single party to it—Rheumatism.

—A Nashville woman advertises for her children, saying she has had twenty-seven, but she only knows where three of them are.

—Offenbach has written another opera bouffe, called the *Butterflies*. Critics say that he is evidently only working for his grub.

—A recent deed registered in Massachusetts has the names of ninety-eight signers, legal heirs.

NOTICES.

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JEWELRY,

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NEW DESIGNS.

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Our Scale of Prices will be

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GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUMS,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND [5 23 tuthstf
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.

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"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
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1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
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Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

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Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 13 17trp*

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FINE SHERRY.

AMO FLOR FINO.

A very high-grade wine, combining the Amontil lado with the Rich, Fruity Flavor which makes this wine a rarity among fine Sherries, and not often found in any stock for sale. Imported and for sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

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ROCKHILL

Fine Suits for Boys. &
Suits for School. &
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Suits for everywhere. &
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Immense variety of Spring patterns and styles in our Custom Department, ready to be made up promptly, and at the most reasonable prices. 603 605 603 605

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WILSON.

Suits for $10. &
Suits for $15. &
Suits for $20. &
Suits for $25. &
Business Suits. &
Walking Suits. &
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Travelling Suits. &

GREAT BROWN HALL.

603 and 605 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

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HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW BEAUTIES,

NEW NOVEL AND ELEGANT STYLES IN BLACK AND BLUE DIAGONALS. NEW

NEW Fashionable Patterns in Pantaloon Cassimeres. NEW

NEW WHITE AND FANCY LINENS, Of Attractive Patterns. NEW

BAMBOO CLOTH, ETC. ETC.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

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A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

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STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FIXED PRICES.

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GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
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A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS

WENONAH.

Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY under the Will of THOMAS BELLAS, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are required to make payment, and all persons having claims to make the same known to

RACHEL K. BELLAS,
JANE BELLAS,
EMMA L. BELLAS,
MARY R. BELLAS,
Executrixes,
5 23 1t*6t* No. 1905 ARCH Street, Philada.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

WEBER, CERNEA & CO.,

(Successors to E. J. Lester & Co.),

29 N. SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels,

With a Full Line of Domestic

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE

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CHINA MATTINGS,

Fine White and Red Checked.

All Widths.

Moderate Prices.

W., C. & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 25 tuthstm

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WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits. Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry,
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.
A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 5 20 stutfrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

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STEAM SAFE CO.

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E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

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IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

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STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

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THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

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SPRING GARDEN STREET SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
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Dyeing and Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

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No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

LINEN SHEETINGS.

We are offering great inducements to purchasers in this department.

PERKINS & CO.

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THE BEST 75 CENT

BLACK HERNANI

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BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.

STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

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1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality, 65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00, $1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

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IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN

Black Silks,	Linens for Suits,
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Silk Pongees,	8-4 French Muslins,
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SPECIAL.—
1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS, in new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS,

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 12 3mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25: LINEN $1·25, $1·50, $1·75: Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 13 tf

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of HOLLINSHEAD & BUCKMAN, in the INSURANCE AGENCY business (Life, Fire, and Marine), at office No. 520 (5-20) WALNUT Street. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.
JOHN W. BUCKMAN.
Philadelphia, May 19, 1871. 5 20-*

WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Highly Gratifying Exhibit—Extensive Work Done and Projected—The Philadelphia Branch, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, May 20.

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city on the sixteenth instant. This committee is composed of the Corresponding Secretaries and two delegates from each branch.

The delegates present were Mrs. Dr. Patten, Warren, and Dagget, of New England; Mrs. Bishop Kingsley, Keen, and Eastlack, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Dr. Butler, Skidmore, and Love, of New York; Mrs. McCabe and Fergusson, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Prescott and Jones, of St. Louis; Mrs. Willing, Rulison, and Kidder, of Chicago; and Mrs. Crook, of Baltimore.

This society, though not three years old, has grown to such immense proportions as to be one of the most influential and important of our benevolent bodies, and this committee supervises in its annual session all the district organizations, and makes a prospective survey of the work to be undertaken during the next year.

The returns for the past year were as follows:

Receipts of New England branch	.....	$3606
" " New York	"	7300
" " Northwest	"	5211
" " Cincinnati	"	2844
" " Philadelphia	"	2100
" " St. Louis	"	1138

Making a total for the year of over $22,000. A new branch was made for the Southern Atlantic States, with headquarters at Baltimore, and another for the Southwest, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

An eight-paged paper, published by this society, at the low price of 30 cents per year, called the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, has in the year reached a circulation of 20,000, and has been more than self-supporting. Mrs. Dr. Warren, of Boston, is editor-in-chief.

A committee was appointed to present a memorial to the United States Government, asking that the rights of the society be recognized, and asking that the Government shall secure protection for the ladies of the society now at work in China.

The committee estimated $35,000 as necessary for their work during the coming year. The society has native Bible women in India and China, and five American ladies in those fields superintending their work. One of these is a physician, and has had most marked success in her practice; also as a missionary. Through her practice, doors have been thrown open to her in all directions, and natives of rank have subscribed liberally to her work.

The Philadelphia branch of the society is this year to send out a medical lady to Pekin, and to support eight girls' schools in Lucknow, besides doing other important work.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Serpent on the Hearth" at the Arch.

Miss Kate Reignolds is a clever and pleasing actress, who, unfortunately, persists in appearing in pieces which do not show her real abilities to the best advantage. She is naturally a comedian, and in some light and graceful comedy parts she makes a very favorable impression, while she is capable of being equally successful as the representative of a certain class of sentimental heroines whose woes are scarcely profound enough to be considered tragic. Miss Reignolds elects to appear in dramas that class themselves under the head of "sensational," and which require to be performed with energy if they are to make the proper impression on those that witness them. Her style, however, is too placid and lacks sufficient breadth for such plays as *Nobody's Daughter* and *The Serpent on the Hearth*, and she is not able to do herself justice in them. The last-named piece, which was performed last evening at the Arch to a fair audience, is as interesting as most pieces of its kind, but has the great and glaring defects of the majority of so-called "sensational" plays in being too crowded with incidents of no material moment, and of being too complicated for effective stage treatment. It is the story of a wife unjustly suspected and driven from her home by a jealous husband, the real culprit being a false friend who makes use of her to carry on an intrigue. "Marguerite," the injured wife, wanders about for some time aimlessly, her mind being deranged by her misfortunes, but she is finally, by a fortunate combination of circumstances, restored to reason and to her husband's arms. The various scenes of the play afford some excellent opportunities for pathetic acting, which are taken advantage of by Miss Reignolds and her personation of "Marguerite" is in many respects the best we have seen her give. A trifle more energy in the situations where energy is demanded would make it a really artistic and impressive performance.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins appeared last night in the romantic Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags*. This is a stock piece with these performers, and it was as well rendered last night as it has been on former occasions. *Trodden Down* is quite as interesting as the majority of Irish dramas, and Mr. and Mrs. Watkins as representatives of Irish character have few if any superiors. *Trodden Down* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will appear this evening in the drama of *The Serpent on the Hearth*.

AT THE CHESNUT the amusing comedy of *Saratoga* will be performed this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The performance of *Robert le Diable* in English, which is announced for Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, should attract a large audience. This will be the first performance of this opera in English, and it will be particularly interesting on account of the appearance of Mr. Carl Formes in the part of "Bertram." In addition to Mr. Formes, Mr. Castle, Mr. Arthur Howell, Mr. J. H. Chatterson, Mrs. Bernard, and Miss Howson will appear. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

MRS. L. C. LEVIN DE BARROS will give a grand concert on Friday evening next at Concert Hall, when she will be assisted by Miss Antoinette Stirling, Signor Rizzo, and Mr. George Simpson. A fine programme will be presented, and an unusually attractive entertainment may be expected.

FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Preparing for War—Novel Artillery Practice—Warlike English Movements—The Korean Expedition—A One-sided Treaty.

From a private letter received in this city from a United States naval officer stationed at Tien-tsin, we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

The Chinese seem to be taking active steps to repel some feared attack from foreign nations. They have strengthened and fully manned the Taken forts (at the mouth of the Peiho river), and I hear they are building some new ones. I see them quite frequently drilling their troops near this place. I can't say much for their proficiency. They have been practising with howitzers for the last six months. The target is about 800 or 1000 yards off, and I have never seen them hit the target yet, and everybody else says the same thing. I don't believe they have had a single "hit" since they commenced firing. Their guns are a very pretty arm. They are made on the Dahlgren principle, shorter and heavier than the regular Dahlgren howitzer, and should be very good guns. They are made here, as the Chinese have a regular arsenal and powder-mill in operation. The works are superintended by foreigners.

Who the Chinese are making preparations against I am unable to say. Of course *we* can be counted out. The English seem to have some move on foot out here, if all reports be true. The Juno, a British transport, has arrived at Hong-Kong with a regiment of soldiers. They were at the time said to be intended to relieve the 10th Regiment, who have been stationed at Yokohama, and who were to have gone home; but now we hear that the 10th is not to go home, but to be strengthened by some companies now on their way out, and that several transports are on their way to this station. What the meaning of these movements is it is hard to say at present. It may be that France has decided to make a demand of China which will cause war, and the English merely wish to be prepared to look on. It is impossible to learn anything of what the French are doing, their headquarters being at Saigon, which is a couple of thousand miles away, and we seldom see any one from that point.

The Korean expedition is still talked about, and although it is a "dead secret" everybody seems to be pretty well posted on it. The Minister is to leave Pekin early in April, and meet the Admiral at either Chefoo or Shanghai, and as soon as preparations can be finished they are to set sail for Korea, to deliver a treaty between the United States and that country. From what I can make out, however, the treaty has been made all on one side. The Koreans appear to have had nothing to do with it. After the treaty has been delivered the fleet is to leave Korea, and after an interval for the Koreans to think over it, the fleet is to return and receive the document signed. If it is not signed there will probably be trouble, but this part has been discussed very little.

I am very agreeably disappointed in the Koreans. We had heard many reports of the ferocity of these people, but those I saw were more pleasant by far than the climate, and apparently a superior race. If, however, there is to be any fighting about the Korean treaty I think the American fleet will have its hands full, for the French were repulsed some time ago when they made an attack, and rather badly beaten.

CITY ITEMS.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

NICKEL PLATING.—Get your Stair Rods, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., Nickel plated. The finish given is equal to silver and is less expensive. Star Nickel Plating Works, rear of Penn Building, 428 Walnut street.

REFRIGERATORS,
Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

BARNES—CROSBY.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. R. M. Duther, Mr. SAMUEL BARNES to Miss TILLIE CROSBY, all of this city.

WOOD—OGBORN.—At Friends' Meeting House, Germantown, on the 18th instant, JABEZ WOOD, of Lynn, Massachusetts, to MARY N. OGBORN, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HARTERY.—On 22d instant, at the residence of Mr. A. F. Damon, No. 1906 Walnut street, NICHOLAS HARTERY, Esq., aged 73 years, of the firm of Mathues, Austin & Co., of Pernambuco, Brazil.

Funeral at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, on Thursday, 25th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

HASSALL.—On the 23d instant, JOHN HASSALL, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Telman, No. 1109 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HELFENSTEIN.—On Sabbath morning, 21st instant, at Lancaster, Pa., ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan and Mary Helfenstein.

LAWS.—On the 22d instant, JOHN C. eldest son of Jesse A. T. and Virginia M. Laws, in the 14th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

OURT.—At Riverton, N. J., on the 21st instant, Mrs. MARTHA M., wife of Lewis Ourt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of C. W. Ourt, No. 123 Kelton street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SMITH.—On the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, ANGELINE S., beloved wife of AZARIAH SMITH, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1945 Apple street, below Norris, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Cohocksink M. E. Church. Interment in the vault.

WHARTON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, BESSIE HOPE, only child of Clifton L. and Letitia Wharton, aged 16 months.

WILEY.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, WILLIAM E. WILEY, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge; Keystone Chapter, No. 175; Kadosh Commandery, No. 29; Philadelphia Council; Company B, 2d Regiment National Guards; Americus Club, and other associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1111 Race street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuthsptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.

Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.

Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

☞ NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.

As our bank building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, where we are now prepared for the transaction of business.

5 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ MINISTERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS for the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION by calling for them at the Society's House, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, before the 27th inst. 5 22 6t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK—PHILADELPHIA.—SPRING MEETING.
PREMIUMS, $10,000.
MAY 24.

For horses that have never started for purse, plate, or stake. First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
R. Stetson, Phila., enters b. m. Tabitha.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood.
W. H. Doble, Phila., enters blk. s. Young Fillingham.

For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40.
First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie.
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Juno.
MAY 25.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:32. First, $900, $450, $150.....$1500
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Le Blonde.
R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto.
William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Drop.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James Dougrey, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert.
W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. s. Elmo.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26.
First, $1200, $600, $200 .....$2000
Budd Doble, Phila., enters s. m. Idol.
T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters S. m. Belle Strickland.
E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed. White (formerly Lute, General Scott, and Jim Smith).
Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
Wm. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such.
MAY 26.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood.
Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
J. Shoemaker, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dunderberg.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
J. McKinley, Phila., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie.
Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Cudney, Phila, enters b. s. Andalusia.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James McCusker, Phila., enters s. m. Ruby.
E. C. White, New York, enters ch. m. Fanny Fern.

Open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid. First, $1500, $750, $250.....$2500
James McMann, New York, enters b. g. Mountain Boy.
Benjamin Daniels, New York, enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Doble, Phila, enters b. m Lucy.
Races 3 in 5 to harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.

Bell will ring at 2:45, and the horses must be ready to start at 3 o'clock sharp, heats to be trotted alternately. Quarter-stretch must be cleared when the horses are called. Band will perform between heats. Restaurant on the grounds. Vehicles will be in attendance to convey visitors to the Park from the Baltimore Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day. Admission one dollar.

GEORGE STURGES, President.
A. A. LECHLER, Secretary.
Office, No. 243 S. SIXTH Street.
5 18 20 23 24 25 26 6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,
A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden.
Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thsturp§ Below Chesnut, West Side.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,

THE GENUINE IMPORTED, AND MARAVILLA COCOA, for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS.

SKY LIGHT GLASS,

3-16, ¼, ⅝, and 1 inch thick.

ROUGH AND RIBBED.

200 plates Ribbed, 24x60, ¼ inch.
200 " " 24x72, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, 3 16 "
100 " " 28x80, 3-16 "
500 " Hammered, 24x60, ¼ inch.
100 " " 24x72, ¼ "
125 " " 24x60, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, ¼ "
16,000 feet Rough, ¼ inch, assorted sizes.
3,000 " " ⅜ " " "
4,000 " " ½ " " "
10,000 " Rough and Fluted.

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH ST.,
5 19 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
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SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE
Complete Sewing Machine

OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:—

I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Dr. J. H. YOCUM,
Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED,
No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md.

The American is a perfect *Gem* of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it if I could not get another. It works beautiful.
Mrs. AMANDA FAUX, Espy, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., April 22, 1869.

Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer.

I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich.

It works beautifully. We are turning out three dozen pairs of shoes per day, 18 button-holes in each pair. MARY E. GREEN,
No. 162 Richmond street, Philadelphia.

I have had one of your Combination Button hole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it by far the best I have ever used. It works *beautifully*. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON,
Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chesnut street.

I can testify that one of the best good things I know of is your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK,
Pastor of the Third Reformed Church,
No. 1435 Filbert street, Philadelphia,

Price of this Celebrated Machine only $75.
Price of the Plain Machine, $60.
Call at the Company's Warerooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,
and examine it in motion. 5 2 tuthf

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,
ONE CASE
Balbriggan Hosiery Goods
EXTRA QUALITIES, AT LOW PRICES.
3 28 tuth 3mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

BLOOD, BONE, AND TISSUE-MAKING
DIET FOR CHILDREN,
Hubbell's Prepared Wheat.
POUNDS, 50 CENTS.
HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.
5 22 6t

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant Double Four-story Brick Residence, southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets, 40 feet front, 150 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double four-story messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets (No. 1936); the lot containing in front on Arch street 40 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Cuthbert street. It is press-brick front, with brown stone trimmings; well built and finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences; has large hall, 7 feet wide and well ventilated, parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens and laundry on the first floor; 4 chambers and library on the second floor; 6 rooms on the third, and 5 rooms on the fourth; stationary washstands, marble mantels, bell calls, gas, etc. There are 2 bath rooms, hot and cold water, and water closets on second and third floors; furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms, half cash and half mortgage. May be examined on application to L. H. Redner, Esq., No. 731 Walnut street, or the auctioneers. Possession in thirty days.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 23 25 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 56 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 5 20stuth6t

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE House and Stable, with cistern, ice-house, and all necessary improvements, with 10 acres of land, on an elevated site, near Ambler Station, one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms no object. Apply to
SAMUEL H. AUSTIN
No. 129 SEVENTH Street.
P. S.—If the above property is not sold by the 1st of June, it will be rented. 5 19 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WEST WALNUT lane, Germantown, a very desirable Stone Residence, sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, large lot, garden planted, abundance of small fruits, well of excellent water.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
5 23 tuths3t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
5 20 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 5 20stuth6t

VALUABLE MILL SITE.—SEVENTY-FIVE horse power, and six-roomed house, with four acres of ground, desirable for paper mill. Address
J. MAX GREEN,
5 20 stuth 6t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE-front Residence, east side of EIGHTEENTH Street, opposite Logan Square. Inquire at premises. 5 11 thstu6t

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, 15 miles out $5000.
J. MAX GREEN,
5 19 6t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT—WALNUT STREET, WEST Philadelphia.—Stylish furnished Cottage. Stable, if needed. Address "HEALTH, Evening Telegraph." 5 23 thstu3t*

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE NO. 1709 LOCUST Street. 5 23 3t*

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 3mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the June number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"A Provence Rose:" a novelette in two parts; part i; by Ouida. "Sonnet;" by George H. Boker. "Shopping in Paris," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper. "A German Popular Lecture," by Stephen Powers. "The Monarch of the Gila:" a poem; by Edward Renaud. "Still Waters:" a story;" by Florence Marryat. "Wild Ireland;" part iii; by B. Donbavand. "The Freedmen's Bureau;" by William R. Hooper. "The Murder Stone:" a romance of English life; part ii (conclusion); by Sir Charles L. Young, Bart. "Servantgallism in Virginia." "At the Beginning of Summer;" by Eliza Archard. "Professor Lowell as a Critic." "Our Monthly Gossip"—Roma Nuova; Bonapartism, etc. "Literature of the Day." Serial Supplement"—Rookstone; by Katherine S. Macquoid; illustrated: part iv.

From "The Freedman's Bureau," by William R. Hooper, we take the following paragraphs:—

It is interesting to note at how small an expenditure the work of the bureau has been accomplished. The total expense in money has been $13,028,304·27—in goods, $2,330,778. These goods were unused army stores left on hand at the close of the war, and would hardly have realized half their cost at public sale. The collection of bounties has cost $279,655; transportation, $239,902·83; schools, $3,572,-365·94; while the whole amount expended in charitable purposes, including the old army stores at full cost, has been $7,677,590·96. Of these fifteen millions of dollars, Government has contributed but eleven millions, the remainder being taken from the refugees' fund—that is, from rent of land and buildings taken from the Confederates, from payments made by the freedmen themselves, and from army stores. It may be fairly asked whether any great national work that accomplished as much has ever cost so little.

* * * * * *

One of the most remarkable instances of the determination of our black allies to acquire the rudiments of an education is found in the continuation of schools during the vacation, and often in the absence of the teachers. It was always expected among them that the older scholars should carefully lead the younger to the first steps of the hill of science. It hardly seems juvenile nature, however, for boys and girls to give up their play for the sake of learning, but they did it, and paid their teachers for doing it too. In 1868, 178 schools continued open through all the heats of a Louisianian summer; in Mississippi, 75 schools, with an attendance of 3500 scholars, kept through the summer. Over six hundred schools were taught through that summer vacation. In 1869 one thousand two hundred schools were carried on through the vacation months, 309 of them in Alabama alone. Science may proudly point to the devotion of her older followers, but it may be doubted if the humbler annals of education can point to any such instance as this—a whole race of children foregoing their play and their pocket-money, and sacrificing not the luxuries, but the comforts, and in some cases the necessities, of life, that they might acquire that learning which they prized so highly.

"THE GALAXY."

The June number of the *Galaxy* contains the following contribntions:—

"Lady Judith—a Tale of Two Continents;" chapters xxii and xxiii; by Justin McCarthy. "Words and their Uses;" by Richard Grant White. "Overland;" chapters xxxvii, xxxviii, and xxxix; by J. W. DeForest. "O Star of France!" by Walt Whitman. "The Campaigns of Robert E. Lee;" No. 2; from the Wilderness to the Surrender; by A. H. Guernsey. "To Zuleiki;" translated, through the German, from the Persian; by Joel Benton. "The Nether Side of New York;" V. Casual Criminals; by Edward Crapsey. "Sepulture—its Ideas and Practices:" by F. B. Perkins. "Ought We to Visit Her?" chapters xvi, xvii, xviii, and xix; by Fanny Downing. "The Old Story;" by Fanny Downing. "Gascon Stories: Bernadotte, or White Hands; Clairette, or the Husband-Hunter;" by John Durand. "Fetters and Lures;" by Ernest Roland. "Driftwood;" by Philip Quilibet. "Guizot." "Scientific Miscellany." "Current Literature." "The Galaxy Club Room." "Nebulæ;" by the Editor.

The following "pome," as the gentleman who presides over "The Galaxy Club Room" remarks, speaks for itself:—

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

TOUCHING A FIFTH AVENUE FAMILY OF DISTINCTION.

Come all ye fair maidens and lend me an ear,
And a dolorous ditty you shortly shall hear
Of a gallant so loving and a maiden so true,
And a family what lived in the Fifth Avenue,

This family, you see, was a grand family,
With greenbacks and gold and a tall pedigree;
For the father was Shoddy, the mother was Oil,
And the brain of them both in a thimble would boil.

This father so rich had one daughter so fair,
That none on the hill with her could compare;
In her short dress so sweet and her chignon quite new,
She'd scare horses, you know, on the Fifth Avenue.

The father gave dinners, but the mother, you see,
Being vastly genteel, had her little *soirce.*
The daughter each season gave a German or two,
That killed with envy the girls of Fifth Avenue.

The lovers came thronging this maiden to win;
Her beauty they loved, but they loved more her tin.
There were lawyers and doctors, and parsons a few,
Paid their court to this belle in the Fifth Avenue.

There was Baron von Kraut and Count Devilletray,
Sir Scallywag Bags and Signor Bouchey,
And a real live prince with his name such a flam,
It begun with a sneeze and ended in d—n.

To none of them all did this fair maid incline;
She sought with true love a true love to entwine;
Brought up on Ward Beecher, she rose above pelf,
The youth of her heart she would love for himself.

One day fer dear pa took his afternoon nap,
And awoke from his dreams at the sound of a snap,
And opening one eye, in a corner within
Saw Coachy a-kissing his daughter like sin.

The parent arose with a wipe on his pate,
Rolled into the room like a buffer of state,
And trembling with rage, but fixed as a post,
Stood like Booth when he sees that old pump of a ghost.

Now William was handsome as handsome could be,
And consented to serve for a fixed salary;
To dismiss him was ruin, but the daughter—take care!
'Twas rough travelling, I tell ye, up three flights of stair.

She wasn't locked up—oh, no, that ain't done
In these modern times under liberty's sun;
But six maiden aunts and the parson, you see,
Jumped on to this girl of the first family.

They talked and they talked, and she pined and she pined,
Till a first-class consumption was well-nigh defined.
Then the parent consulted old Doctor Fee-Je,
Who went with this father the daughter to see.

"O father," she cried, "You will soon break my heart,"
And she sighed like a bellows and wept like a watercart.
"You'll permit me to marry my William so true?"
But he mildly responded, 'I'll be d—d if I do."

Then in wildest despair one evening so damp,
She blew herself up with a kerosene lamp.
Remorse seized the father, on his daughter he cried,
And drank Plantation Bitters till in anguish he died.

Then William grew reckless this ruin to see,
And he went down and down till he joined Tammany.
He committed six murders, and then the great clan
Did hnish him up as a job alderman.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The following are the contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* for June:—

"Botanizing," by Wilson Flagg; "The Shifting of Power;" "Mehetabel," by Lucy Larcom; "A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago," V.;" "The Capture of Fort Fisher," II, by H. C. Lockwood; "From Generation to Generation," I, by Caroline Chesebro'; "The Robin," by John G. Whittier; "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," II, by Clarence King; "American Life in France," IV, by M. L. P.; "Kate Beaumont," VI, by J. W. De Forest; "Bubbles from an Ancient Pipe;" "The New English Edition of Lamb's Works," by J. E. Babson; "A Summer Mood," by Hiram Rich; "Encyclicals of a Traveller," I, by H. H.; "Our Whispering Gallery," VI, (Charles Dickens), by James T. Fields; "Recent Literature."

The following from a letter by Charles Dickens to Professor Felton we find in "Our Whispering Gallery," by Mr. James T. Fields:—

Perhaps you don't know who Dando was. He was an oyster-eater, my dear Felton. He used to go into oyster shops, without a farthing of money, and stand at the counter eating natives until the man who opened them grew pale, cast down his knife, staggered backward, struck his white forehead with his open hand, and cried, "You are Dando!!" He has been known to eat twenty dozen at one sitting, and would have eaten forty if the truth had not flashed upon the shopkeeper. For these offenses he was constantly committed to the House of Correction. During his last imprisonment he was taken ill, and got worse and worse, and at last began knocking violent double-knocks at Death's door. The doctor stood beside his bed, with his fingers on his pulse, "He is going," says the doctor. "I see it in his eye. There is only one thing that would keep life in him for another hour, and that is—oysters." They were immediately brought. Dando swallowed eight, and feebly took a ninth. He held it in his mouth and looked round the bed strangely. "Not a bad one, is it?" says the doctor. The patient shook his head, rubbed his trembling hand upon his stomach, bolted the oyster, and fell back—dead. They buried him in the prison-yard, and paved his grave with oyster-shells.

This "bubble from an Ancient Pipe" is severe and saddening, but alas, too true:—

THE AMERICAN RAPHAEL.

"Walk into my studio, don't be afraid,
And examine my wonders of light and of shade;
I came out to Rome only six months ago,
And my progress in Art, I tell *you*, ain't slow,
Here's my 'Tobit,' and 'Venus,' my 'Babes in the Wood,'
My 'Peter F. Jones,' and my 'Jason G. Blood,'
My 'Lincoln;' my 'Jackson;' my 'Angel of Fire'
In color so strong it will make you perspire."

I looked at these terrors in red, blue, and green,
And all other pigments that ever were seen,
And asked for the name of this wanderer from home.
"The American *Raphael* they call him in Rome,"
Said my friend, as we came down the artist's steep stairs,
Our heads full of Sinais, and heroes, and bears—
"And the reason is this, as his pictures won't sell
He *raffles* them off—and it pays very well!"

—The June number of the *Catholic Record*, published by Hardy & Mahony, No. 726 Sansom street, contains a number of ably written articles of interest to Catholic readers.

—The following June magazines have been received from W. S. Turner & Co.:—

The Lady's Friend has a steel-plate frontispiece, a double-page fashion-plate, and other illustrations, and an entertaining variety of reading matter.

Our Boys and Girls presents a clever array of pleasant stories and sketches for the young people.

The Transatlantic is made up of excellent stories, sketches, and poems selected from the best foreign periodicals.

—*The American Educational Monthly* for June has several able articles on educational subjects, and much valuable statistical information.

—The June number of *The Nursery* is filled with pretty stories and pictures for the little folks.

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"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

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DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PELKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PELKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of (L. S.) our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Mills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Benecial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in- (L. S.) terested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in- (L. S.) terested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in- (L. S.) terested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LAWRENCE MORNEN, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district upon petition of a creditor.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
No. 119 WALNUT Street.
To the creditors of said bankrupt. 5 9 tu3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINE F. COOPER, Photographer,
5 13 stuth 6t* No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH NICHOLLS, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same to ANN NICHOLLS,
No. 125 GOTHIC Street,
Or her attorney, JOS. C. FERGUSON,
5 9 tu6t* No. 520 WALNUT Street.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON, LATE ACtuary of the Franklin Institute. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them to TURNER HAMILTON,
5 23tu6t No. 106 S. TENTH Street.

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SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 26.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 27, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 27.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Thursday, May 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, —PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals' etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$333,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 27

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCAGRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING
HAS. M. PREVOST

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P	'70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870..		137,050
		$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,516
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	63,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·20, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford,
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Halmsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Swansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 9·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Alleghen R. R. W.
Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.
Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 7·00 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—
Freight ..... 12·45 P. M.
Mail ..... 4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·15 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations ..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations 6·00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
May 15, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6 30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 10 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m. and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·36 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.
Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 47 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 3·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M
10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till otherwise ordered
Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·36 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Har

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Fifth Day's Proceedings of the Presbyterian Reformed General Synod—The Business of the Morning Session.

The sessions of the Presbyterian Synod were continued this morning, in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, northwest corner of Eighteenth and Filbert streets.

A half hour was spent in devotional exercises, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Thompson, presiding. The subject for discussion was announced as "The Advantages of Covenanting," which was discussed by Rev. Dr. McLeod and other members of the synod.

When business was resumed the minutes of the previous day's sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Presbyterial Reports made a report which stated there was much cause for thankfulness shown by the reports from the presbyteries. But one organization had been lost to the connection during the year. The committee requested the presbyteries to send statistical tables with their reports in future.

The report was received and approved.

An invitation from the Union League, inviting the synod to visit the League House, was presented and received with thanks.

The Moderator announced the following names, one from each presbytery, to be added to the Committee on Church Property which is endangered by the late secession:—Peter Gibson, O.; Moses Shirra, C.; James Robb, W.; James Imbrie, P.; James S. Martin, Philadelphia; Alexander Woods, N. Y.; Rev. Alexander Clarke, D. D., E.

Mr. Rentoul, the publisher of the authorized poetical church verson of the Psalms of David, made an address concerning the proposed revision of the Psalm Book.

The Committee on the Records of Presbyteries made a report, which was received and adopted.

The Committee on the Signs of the Times made a report, expressing great thankfulness for the completion of various acts of justice which have lately taken place in Europe. Some of these were in the downfall of the head of the Roman Church and the overthrow of the French empire. The committee recommend that the Church observe as a day of thanksgiving the last Thursday of November next, in addition to the day set apart by the civil authorities. The committee also recommend that the first day of January next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the sins of the Church.

The hour of half-past two o'clock P. M., was fixed as the time for the meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The synod then adjourned until afternoon, in order to visit in a body several places of public interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Last night an interesting meeting of this influential body, which rules the destinies of our local Democracy, was held, with Alderman McMullin in the President's chair. A protracted debate sprung up on the question to postpone the convention to nominate Mayor until September, and by this delay gain any advantages that might be developed by the weakness of the opposition. Without coming to a conclusion on this point, the selection of persons to organize the various city and county conventions was made. Squire McMullin was selected to see the Mayor's Convention fully launched into the sea of noisy discussion, and the meeting was then adjourned.

TRIFLING FIRES.—An imperfect flue occasioned a small fire at five o'clock this morning at the bakery of H. Gengenbach, No. 28 North Fifteenth street. A couple of police officers extinguished it.

Wainwright's new mill on the Delaware, at the foot of Columbia avenue, was damaged to a small extent by fire at six o'clock this morning.

The house of Mrs. Cleff, No. 4512 Leiper street, Frankford, was set fire to at nine o'clock this morning by children who were playing with matches. The loss is about $100.

The saw-mill of James W. Cooper, No. 1235 Pine street, was slightly damaged by fire at 8 o'clock this morning.

A TREASURER KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—Mr. James Morrow is the treasurer of a building association, and he lives on South street, below Broad. Last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, he was returning home from a meeting of the association, when he was met on the east side of Broad street, below South, by five men, who, observing the tin box under his arm, and knowing his business, knocked him down, stole the box, and then jumped into a cab and drove rapidly off. We are happy to state that the scoundrels secured nothing of any great value, for all the box contained was a few books and papers.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—There was a fight at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets last night, between two colored men named Frank Thornton and John Taylor. The result of this melee was the reception by Taylor of two very bad wounds in the left breast, inflicted by a knife in the hands of Thornton. Taylor was taken to his home, at No. 1316 Pearl street, and so serious are his wounds that it is feared he will not recover. Thornton was arrested, and has been sent to jail by Alderman Massey to await the results of the injuries of the stabbed man.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A couple of thieves did a daring piece of business in the highway robbery line, at Twenty-second and Walnut streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They met a workman standing there, and one of them deliberately throttled him while the other stole a small quantity of cash from his pocket. They made their escape, but a police officer arrested on the charge one Edward Ragan, who is now locked up in the Central Station awaiting a hearing.

REVENGEFUL SOCIALISTS.—Two members of a social club, named John McGinnis and Charles McGregan, were arrested yesterday, on two charges, viz., for corner lounging and larceny. The accused were charged with having, some time ago, entered the rooms of the club at Thirteenth and Poplar streets, and stole a number of pictures and a few other trifles. They did this, it seems, out of revenge for their expulsion from the association. Alderman Massey has held each in $1000 bail to answer.

ALCOHOLIC BELLIGERENCY.—Officer Dighan attempted to arrest one Charles McCully, who was drunk, last night, at Tenth and Fitzwater streets. The drunken man resisted, and planted a bunch of fives between the optics of the policeman. This availed McCully nothing, for the officers landed him in the station house, and Alderman Bonsall has bound him over for trial.

SHOE BLACKING.—A case containing small boxes of shoe blacking was stolen from the front of a grocery store at Sixteenth and South streets, last night, by a man named William Elliot. A friend of Elliot, named May, when the former was arrested, attempted to whip the police officer, and for this he was also taken in custody. Alderman Morrow sent both to prison.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—At Horticultural Hall, this evening, the Sunday-schools of the Church of the Evangelist will repeat their vocal and instrumental concert. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the last concert was a perfect success, the hall being well filled, and the entertainment giving such satisfaction that a repetition was demanded.

THE GAS TRUST.—With great secrecy the Gas Trustees and a committee of councils have been preparing for a trip to Michigan—perhaps to investigate into the workings of some rural gas manufactory. They will probably leave on Thursday evening. The only interesting question to the tax-payers connected with this jaunt is, "Will the city foot the bill?"

UNBOXED CIGARS.—Frederick Sappington was yesterday arrested at Eighth and Noble streets, by Deputy United States Marshal Beale, on the charge of selling cigars unboxed and unstamped. The prisoner is reputed to be an old offender. This morning he was brought before United States Commissioner Clark and bound over for his appearance at court.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—G. A. Sturmfelder, living at No. 202 Girard avenue, fell this morning at 2 o'clock from the second-story window of the house, and was badly injured.

WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—S. Halsted, with his band from New York, conduct the services every evening this week.

THE "UNTERRIFIED."

They Prepare to Carry the State Convention by Storm.

This morning there assembled at the Pennsylvania Railroad a distinguished coterie of Philadelphians, in the novelty of white shirt-fronts, spruce-looking coats, and faultless gloves. It was none other than the Moyamensing Association, marshalled by the astute William McMullin, ex-President of the late "Moya" Hose Company, and referee in the Mace-Coburn mill that proved such a ridiculous fiasco. They were all delegates to the State Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow in Harrisburg, wherein the rustic politicians will have an opportunity to discern some of those "ways that are dark" so common to Democratic engineering in this city. McClurg's band headed the distinguished body, which was thus composed:—

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

First District—John P. Ahern.
Second—William V. McGrath.
Third—Charles Dougherty.
Fourth—Albert D. Boileau.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

First District—Charles M. Leisenring.
Second—Robert Lister Smith.
Third—William McMullen.
Fourth—Thomas Naulty.
Fifth—John Tobin.
Sixth—John McCormick.
Seventh—Wm. Steinauer, Police Lieutenant.
Ninth—Thomas Gill.
Eleventh—Hugh Kennedy.
Twelfth—Thomas J. McQuillan.
Thirteenth—John McCrossen.
Fourteenth—Lyburn Harwood, Jr.
Sixteenth—H. R. Cogshall.
Seventeenth—Thomas H. Flood.
Eighteenth—William Mulligan.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, May 20, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decre
Passing over Main Line and Leb. Val. Branch..	85,582'09	35,397'15	50,184'05
For shipment by Canal..	29,815'06	1,982'15	27,832'11
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad.....	7,501'06	2,718'15	4,782 11
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove.....	1,346'13	341'12	1,005'01
Consumed on Laterals..	2,014'12	1,582'12	432'00
Lehigh & Wyoming Coal.	45'12	3,587'16	d3,540'04
Total Anthracite paying freight.....	126,304'09	45,631'05	80,673'04
Bituminous.....	14,652'03	11,012'04	3,639'19
Total all kinds paying freight.....	140,956'12	56,643'09	84,313'03
Coal for Company's use..	2,926'13	2,937'06	c10'13
Total tonnage for week.	143,883'05	59,580'15	84,302'10
Previously this year.....	1,282,813'13	1,371,027'03	d88,213'19
Total to date.....	1,426,696'18	1,430,607'18	d3,911 00

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

From Schuylkill Haven..	27,023'00	2,083'00	24,940'00
From Port Clinton.....	819'06		819'06
Total tonnage for week.	27,842 00	2,083'00	25,759'00
Previously this year.....	87,308'17	60,653'05	26,645'12
Total to date.....	115,150'17	62,736'05	52,404'12

A PISCATORIAL CURIOSITY.—A black catfish, ten inches long and without the trace of an eye, was caught on the Jersey shore, opposite the point of Petty's Island, yesterday, by some fishermen. These fish are a rarity in the Delaware, but they are common in mountain streams.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—William Bumm, member of Select Council from the Eighteenth ward, is confined to his house by a serious attack of intermittent fever.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New..102¾		100 sh Phil & E R..	28⅛
$5000 Leh Gold L...	93	100 sh Read.....830.	57⅝
$500 do.....	93	100 do.....b60.	57⅜
$5000 Phil & E 7s...	91¾	500 do.....b60.	57-69
$8000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....102¾		7 do.....	57⅜
8 sh Wilm & Balt.	56	1000 do ....b60.	57⅝
22 sh Cam & Am...	131	14 sh Penna R.....	62
400 sh Leh N St....	36		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Bernard Shannon, a tall, ungainly youth, was tried upon the charge of stealing two coats belonging to Patrick Smith, at whose house he boarded. The testimony went to show that Shannon was seen leaving the house one evening with a bundle under his vest, and that night Smith's coats were missed. When accused, Shannon said the coats he took out were his, and he subsequently prodcued a pawn ticket, by which the coats were recovered. Mr. Hagert said he hardly thought this evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Thomas Applegate was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Lina Ziegler, and carrying a concealed deadly weapon. It was testified that he and some frolicsome friends went to the lady's house in the afternoon, and, unbidden, went in, helped themselves to water, and then impudently took a shovel away with them. Shortly afterwards they returned and stormed the house with bricks, and when Miss Ziegler went out to return the fire, Applegate hit her on the face with a steel knuckle.

The defense offered a speech of counsel denying the facts, and urging that there could be no conviction on the second count, because the weapon, instead of being concealed, was used openly. Jury out.

James Logue and John Jenkins, alias Walker, were put on trial for entering the house of Conrad Hopf, No. 1330 Girard avenue, with intent to steal. It was testified that one day last winter the prisoners went to Mr. Hopf's shoe store and were measured for shoes. They stayed a good while, looking about and talking, and observing a new fire-proof safe in one corner, they examined it and thought it very much like one they had, and Jenkins remarked, "It is right to keep money in the house, much safer than in bank." Several nights after that the house was forcibly entered through the kitchen window, but nothing was stolen. There were tracks of feet in the mud which corresponded in size to the prisoners' feet. On trial.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week opened on continued ease in the money market, with a general pressure to lend balances Some loans were standing over at five per cent. unaltered, and some small amounts were forced in a hurry and brought only two per cent. On stocks the general rate was four per cent., and on governments three to four. Prime commercial paper is in request, and, doubtless, could be placed without much bargaining at as little as five per cent discount.

"The Government during the week will buy, on Wednesday, two millions of five-twenties, and sell, on Thursday, two millions of gold The suggestion is again made that the Secretary of the Treasury should direct the offers of bonds to be made in gold prices. It is also intimated that Mr. Boutwell will shortly begin to draft the five-twenties for cancellation, but why he should do so until he can no longer buy them at less than par in gold in the open market is not readily seen.

"The sympathy established between the gold and Government markets was quite perceptible in the downward tendency of both to-day, although the falling off in the latter was less marked—a very natural result when money is so easy. The changes were not important. Otherwise the list was steady.

"The gold market was dull, and in the absence of the support of the operators, whose interests ceased last week, became heavy, the price eventually going off from 112 to 111¾. The temper of the room is temporarily bearish, now that the market has turned and that the foreign exchanges have lost their firmness. The question of peace at Paris is almost too new as yet to have any effect, whatever result may be produced in the future by the restoration of financial intercourse between London and the French capital. The same problem is now presented for solution which was offered when Paris originally capitulated to the German army. Will the rehabilitation of her numerous industries by France be so rapid as to occasion such a drain of specie out of London as to render the money market in that centre active? And, if so, active enough to depress American and other securities enough to mark up the price of gold in this market?"

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Senate Nominations Confirmed.

Red and White Men in Council.

U. S. Treasury Statistics.

Later from Europe.

Terrific Fighting in Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Slaughter in the Rue Royale.

VERSAILLES, May 23.—The heaviest fighting yesterday was in the Rue Royale, where the slaughter was terrific. Colonels Dubois and Moreau, nephews of M. Guizot, commanding the Versailles troops, were killed by the explosion of torpedoes.

The Barricade in Rue St. Honore

was captured and recaptured six times. General Vinoy is reported wounded in the groin and General Douai in the head. It is rumored that the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbes Francois and Villemessant have been shot by the insurgents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Mark Tilton, of Indiana, to be Pension Agent at Madison, Indiana.

James M. MacDougall, of New York, Chief Engineer in the Revenue Marine.

Allyne C. Litchfield, Consul-General at Calcutta.

William B. Parker, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Zante.

Naval—Commander B. F. Sands to be Rear-Admiral, Captain Reed Worden to be Commander, Captain Stephen D. Trenchard to be Commander, Commander Ed. Barrett to be Captain, George A. Stephens to be Lieutenant-Commander on active list. Paymasters Dunn, Rittenhouse, Heiskell, Cutter, Watmough, Bradford, Harris, Doran, Eldridge, Tubeck, Boggs, Looker and Emery to be Pay Directors.

Paymasters Abbott, Cunningham, Jackson, Clark, Murray, Fulton, Carpenter, Russell, Davis, Gillman, Spalding, Wallach, and Schenck to be Pay Inspectors. Surgeons Wood, Foltz, Palmer, Pinkney, Harlan, Miller, Beale, Maulsby, Grier, Taylor, Jackson, McClelland, Messersmith, Potter, and Henderson to be Medical Directors.

Surgeons Williams, Duvall, Wilson, Eversfield, Macon, Mayo, Lansdale, Lowber, Horwitz, Martin, Gunnell, Suddards, Shippen, Cones, and Dungan to be Medical Inspectors. A. F. Magruder, Wm. H. McDonald, and M. D. Jones to be Assistant Surgeons. First Assistant Engineer David Smith to be Chief Engineer.

The Subscriptions to the New Loan,

to-day, were $2,500.

Internal Revenue Receipts,

$189,240.

The Red Men.

The Indians were at the Interior Department again this morning, and indulged in another talk with the Commissioner. Vincent Colyer was present and took part in the conference.

The chiefs related substantially the same stories that were told yesterday. Little Raven presented the Commissioner with a pipe and a finely worked buffalo robe, which he drew from his own shoulders and threw around the Commissioner. Several of them to-day were in their savage costume, and had their faces painted, Indian etiquette requiring it, as they proposed visiting the President.

After a short council they were taken to the Executive Mansion, after which they took a stroll through the town, and returned to the Indian Office to hear the Commissioner's response to their request. They will probably leave Washington this evening for Philadelphia.

The President gives permission to Little Raven to visit the Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes for the purpose of bringing them south, and will also allow limited quantities of ammunition to be supplied to their people. He will ask Congress to define the boundaries of their reservation.

The President has expressed the opinion that a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners should visit Arizona for the purpose of investigating the difficulties constantly reported from that region, and endeavor to promote peace.

The Annapolis Fire.

Commander Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, telegraphs that the loss by the fire there on Saturday night will not exceed $3000.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Occurrence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—About 11 o'clock last night, as the Lockport train on the Central Railroad was passing Tonawanda, two men half intoxicated stepped aboard the train. When the conductor, Mr. Winn, called for their fare, abusive language was used. The train was stopped, and with the aid of the brakemen both men were put off. As the train started, one of the men, named John Cotter, of Brockport, attempted to jump aboard, but missed his hold and fell under the wheels, cutting off both legs and arms. The train was stopped and the injured party taken to the hospital in this city, where he died this morning. Conductor Winn was arrested for manslaughter, and will have an examination to-day.

Obituary.

Rev. Dr. Walter Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, died this morning.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 15½c.; low middlings, 14½@15c. Flour firmer, with an improved demand; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6; extra, $6·37½@7; family, $7·25@8·50, City Mills—superfine, $5·50@7·25; extra, $7@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; extra, $6·37½@7·12½; family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat quiet and firm. Southern yellow Corn, 66c.; Western mixed, 73@74c. Oats, 60@66c. Whisky unsettled; sales at 90c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 23.—Mr. Graham presented a memorial for an increase of the militia tax in Allegheny county to one dollar.

A bill relative to the duties of Register of Franklin county was passed.

Mr. Allen moved to discharge the General Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the local option bill. Lost by a party vote.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the vote on the resolution fixing May 23 for adjournment was reconsidered and the matter was postponed.

Mr. Dill offered the following:—

Whereas, House bill No. 723, commonly called the appropriation bill, is now in the exclusive control and possession of the House, therefore

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to take such action upon said bill now in their custody as to prevent its failure, either by concurring in the Senate amendments thereto or returning the said bill to the Senate for action.

Mr. Brooke moved to substitute so as to instruct the Speaker of the Senate to appoint another committee of conference.

Mr. Dill raised a point of order that it was not germane, and it was so ruled.

Mr. Dill said the position of the majority in the Senate was very plain. The resolution of Saturday was made necessary so that the public business could be proceeded with.

The action had been called revolutionary, but it had no such design, and was only made necessary by the House refusing to appoint a committee of conference on the bills. The House has exclusive charge of the Appropriation bill, and can return it.

Mr. Billingfelt thought this resolution might be proper if the House had been officially notified of Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. Brooke and Mr. Delameter thought the resolution was offered as a means of getting out of a muddle.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M.

After prayer and the reading of yesterday evening's journal, Mr. Cummings, of Snyder, in a statement desired to present for the consideration of the House a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor, who should be Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Robb moved to amend by making the gentleman (Mr. Cummings) Lieutenant-Governor for life.

The whole object of the Republicans was not to allow any business of importance to be transacted till the arrival of the Senate final adjournment resolution passed on Saturday in pursuance of caucus action.

Mr. Cummings' resolution was debated in a jocose way, but was not really before the House for action.

Mr. Dumbell offered a resolution, which was adopted, recalling from the Governor for amendment the bill incorporating the Reliance Savings Bank.

The Senate amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill was before the House.

Mr. Chalfant sustained the amendment, and hoped the House would concur.

Mr. Reinoehl (Republican) moved that the House non-concur, and appoint a committee of conference.

Mr. Schnatterly (Democrat) moved the indefinite postponement of the motion, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Strang (Republican), for the purpose of affording an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Schnatterly sustained the Senate amendment.

Appearances now seem to indicate that the House will agree upon an appropriation bill between to-day and Thursday, and that they will adjourn this week.

THE DUNGEON.

A Description of the Horrible Dungeon in Which the Correspondents with Double Salaries are Detained—Senatorial Brutality.

From the Washington Sunday Herald.

On Thursday last, after the adjournment of the Senate, Messrs. White and Ramsdell, the "contumacious" correspondents, were formally handed over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. They were escorted from the Senate Chamber to an ante-room by Vice-President Colfax, who took one on each arm. Here they held quite a levee, and were called on not only by their friends, but by many sympathizing strangers and Senators.

Later they were conducted to the quarters assigned to them in the room of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads. They were afterwards released for a short time on parole, to visit their families and arrange their business affairs. They then returned to their dungeon, where Sergeant-at-Arms French had meantime provided sleeping accommodations. This dungeon is a large and pleasant room on the west front of the Senate wing, and on the same floor with the galleries. The two windows look down upon the beautiful grounds of the Capitol, and out upon the city, with the Potomac and the Virginia shore in the distance.

In a smaller room, opening out of the larger one, are two comfortable single beds and toilet conveniences, with hot and cold water at command. The furniture and fixtures of both rooms are elegant and comfortable, and sympathizing friends have contributed flowers to add to the attractiveness of the surroundings. The prisoners are furnished their meals from the Senate restaurant in the basement, and breakfast, dine, and sup a la carte. They are permitted to see their families and friends, and are simply guarded from unwelcome intruders. This, however, is the bright side of the picture. It has its darker aspects. It is unpleasant, at best, to be taken from a happy home and separated from the bosom of your family, but when, as is the case with one of these gentlemen, there is the additional sorrow of being taken from the bedside of a sick child, who cannot understand why papa does not come home, it may readily be imagined that the gilded surroundings are of very little moment. It is thought the imprisonment of Messrs. White and Ramsdell may not extend beyond the end of the present session; but should it be protracted, and the health of either suffer thereby, there will be a fearful responsibility resting upon their jailers, for which they will have to suffer.

The Discoverer of Modern Anæsthesia.

To the editor of the *Tribune*:—Sir—I notice with regret an editorial paragraph in your paper of Friday, May 12, speaking of the appropriation for a monument to the late Dr. Horace Wells, by the City Council of Hartford, in which you suggest some doubt as to whether Dr. Wells was the discoverer of modern anæsthesia. The popular verdict on this matter puts Dr. Wells' position as the discoverer of anæsthesia beyond question, and as representative of that opinion permit me to name Valentine Mott, M. D., Isaac Taylor, M. D., President of Bellevue Hospital College, Professor Frank Hamilton, Professor Doremus, Fordyce Barker, M.D., and, I may add, nearly every member of the medical profession in this city and throughout the country. The following scientific and other bodies have, without hesitation, most emphatically indorsed the claims of Dr. Wells, viz.:—The General Assembly of Connecticut, by resolutions of thanks in 1847, and again in 1870 by an appropriation of $5000 towards a monument; the City Council of Hartford, by the resolutions referred to, appropriating $10,000 towards a monument; the Connecticut State Medical and Dental Societies; the Hartford County Medical and Dental Societies; the New York State Medical and Dental Societies; the American (National) Dental Association; and last, but not least, the American (National) Medical Association, the highest medical authority in the country. The decision of America is accepted as final in Europe; and I think that I am safe in saying that to-day the world recognizes Dr. Horace Wells as the author of this greatest discovery of modern times.

New York, May 17, 1871.

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FOURTH EDITION

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Fire at Saratoga, New York.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

Election of Officers.

The Railway Ejectment Case.

Case against Conductor Dismissed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—Adolphus G. Stude, of Iowa, Consul at Singapore; First Lieutenant William R. Brown to be Captain, and Second Lieutenants Henry H. Caston and A. L. Watson to be First Lieutenants in the Marine Corps; John W. Douglass, now Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be Commissioner of Customs, vice Sargeant; John W. Fuller, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District of Ohio; Caleb S. Clay, ditto Thirteenth New York; William H. Van Orden, Assessor; James G. Marshall, Assessor Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania. Postmasters—Charles H. Palmer, Port Chester, New York; J. H. Speed, Marion, Alabama; W. B. Davis, Richmond, Indiana; J. T. Griffin, Omaha, Nebraska.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, May 23.—A fire broke out in J. M. Ritney's grocery, opposite the Mansion House, Broadway, this morning, totally destroying the building and contents The drug store of J. W. Hill and the hardware store of J. G. Cook, adjoining on either side, were considerably damaged by the explosion of powder in the grocery store, and water. Several law offices and contents were burned. Total loss estimated at $30,000.

Release of Conductor Winn.

BUFFALO, May 23.—The Police Justice, after examination this morning, discharged Conductor Winn from custody, no blame being attached to him for the death of John Cotter.

Election of Railway Officers.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company met to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts, and had an election for directors, with the following result: Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas A. Scott, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward Pierrepont, Henry G. Stebbins, George W. Cass, W. T. Walters, Henry D. Newcomb, E. W. Rice, Henry S. McComb, John W. Forney, John S. Harris, William R. Travers, George W. Quintard, and J. W. Throckmorton.

The Shipments of Specie

to Europe to day were $350,000.

Sailing of the Cuba.

Contrary to the report that the Cunard steamer Cuba may be detained, awaiting the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, there is authority for the statement that she will sail promptly, as advertised, at 9·30 to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

A number of witnesses were examined to-day in the

Foster Trial,

all of whom testified to the good and peaceable character of the prisoner.

Dr. Raybault, Police Surgeon, testified that in his opinion Putnam might have recovered had he been treated immediately, and the bone removed.

Theatre Sold.

The French Theatre has been sold at auction for $115,200.

Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 23—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. American securities easier. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—Cotton closed a shade firmer; uplands, 7⅛d. for middlings; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales of to-day have been 15,000 bales, including 7000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea nearly due from New Orleans at 7¼d. for middlings. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull, and wheat 11s.@11s. 4d. for new red Western spring. Bacon, 38s. 6d. for Cumberland cuts.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 16c.; middling Orleans at 16¼c. Flour favors buyers; State, $5·60@6·75; Ohio, $6·15@6·85; Western, $5·60@7·10; Southern, $6 75@9. Wheat heavy; spring, $1·48@1·50; winter red and amber Western, $1·60@1·67. Corn unsettled; mixed Western, 70@73c. Oats dull; Ohio, 67@71c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm; new mess, $16·25. Lard firm. Whisky quiet at 94@94½c.

Valuable Donations.

Mr. F. F. Milne, of Philadelphia, has recently presented to the Engineering Department of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., a complete working model of a locomotive, constructed in England at a cost of over $1000. The library of this department has lately been enriched by a number of works upon engineering, presented by Mr. Edward Miller, C. E.; also by a collection of the reports and all other official documents relating to the Suez Canal, presented to the college by the distinguished French engineer, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. It is contained in twenty-three volumes, with maps, plans, etc., and is the only complete collection of the kind in this country.—*From the Presbyterian.*

—Blondes are dyeing out.

—The Republic of Mexico has 8,885,973 inhabitants.

—Six inches of snow fell at Randolph, N. H., last week.

—A Marylander has 140,000 peach trees in blossom this spring.

—About 50,000 canary birds have already been imported this season by dealers in this country.

—In 522 out 3402 marriages celebrated in Boston last year the brides were older than the grooms.

—Muscatine aldermen, unwilling to desecrate the holy Sabbath, go outside of the city limits to play cards on that day.

—Petryopiolis is the name of an ambitious California town.

—There is a divorce case pending in York county, Maine, in which the wife will be satisfied with freedom and $200,000.

—A gravestone of date 1694, stolen from the old Cambridge burying-ground, was found in a Harvard student's room the other day.

—The celebrated French company, "La Comedie Francaise," is leaving Paris, for the first time in one hundred and ninety years, to play in London.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Coal Troubles in New York.

Editorial Excursionists.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

More Coal Troubles.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 23.—Information has been received at Rondout that coal will be received there by Monday next, but the canal boatmen are indignant over the order allowing but ninety cents per ton as freight. They claim that it is a starvation price, and loudly denounce the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It is feared they will not accept the freight rates, and trouble may ensue.

Fire in Canandaigua.

ROCHESTER, May 23.—A fire in the village of Canandaigua this morning destroyed several buildings on Main street, and damaging the Webster House. Loss and insurance are not known.

Seven buildings of the Shaker settlement, near Mount Morais, Livingston county, were burned yesterday. Loss, $8000.

The flour mill of Shuler Bros., at Lyons, was burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $13,000.

Sailing of the City of Ragusa.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The ship City of Ragusa, one and three-quarter tons, Captain Primrose, set sail for Liverpool this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

An Editorial Excursion.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—A large party of editorial excursionists from the interior of the State of New York and Pennsylvania, left Elmira, N. Y., last evening, and reached Baltimore at 11 o'clock to-day, on their way to Virginia and North Carolina. The party numbers over 60, and represents 55 newspapers of Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego, Corning, and other cities in New York.

The party is in charge of Colonel N. H. Hotchkiss, and leave for Richmond, Virginia, this afternoon by the Richmond and York River Railroad line, arriving at Richmond at 11 o'clock to-morrow. They will thence visit Petersburg, Virginia, and White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and Greensboro', North Carolina, and will return home next week.

Arrest of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Kussry, who killed Officer Clark last night, was arrested this morning at the Mansion House in this city, and has been committed for trial.

Incidents of the Paris Revolt.

—The decree doing away with night-work has deprived the Parisians of fresh bread for breakfast, but it enables bakeries in the suburbs to send in their bread in time to compete with the Paris establishments.

—When Prince Bismarck, at Ferrieres, pointed out the danger to which the French Government was exposing itself by leaving arms in the hands of the populace, M. Favre proudly and indignantly answered, "Count, *we* have no populace." The French Minister must now admit his mistake.

—Rossel, who, apart from his official position, is regarded as the leading spirit of the Paris revolt, acquired literary celebrity by articles which he wrote for a Paris journal, proving that the works on strategy attributed to Napoleon I by the commission named to complete his correspondence were not and could not be his work. Ambition is Rossel's ruling passion.

—The grand total of the National Guard on whom the Commune can count stands at 190,425 men, of whom, on the day when the muster-roll was made up, 162,561 answered to the call. Of the entire number, 96,325 belonged to the marching legion—that is, those who are prepared to go out of Paris to fight; and 94,100 to the Sedentary Guards, who are mainly employed at garrison duty.

—Certain noblemen and wealthy persons in England, says a London journal, have received the following letter from some one signing himself a Delegate of the Paris Commune:—"My Lord—By order of the Committee of Public Safety, I have come from Paris to sell the pictures of the Louvre at once, and for cash only. Should your lordship like to buy any of them, your grace would do well to grant me an interview. This note is strictly confidential, and I rely on your lordship's honor to keep my mission a secret."

—Among the captives taken at Moulin Saquet, outside Paris, was an interesting-looking young woman, in the uniform of a *cantiniere*. Her story is that some months ago she became the wife of a young man who, after the breaking out of the civil war, was forced to serve in the ranks of the insurgents. For eight days she was without any tidings of him, and in her despair she adopted the uniform in which she was wounded and captured, in order that she might visit all the outposts in search of her husband. She had not succeeded in finding him, and she does not know whether he is living. Had she been successful she would have died by his side rather than have been separated from him again. The wound this heroine received is only slight, and everything is being done to promote her recovery.

—One little incident of the destruction of the Column of the Place Vendome may be mentioned as charmingly illustrative of the reasonable patience of the Parisian mob. The column at first stood firm; the windlass broke; M. Abadie, who superintended the work, demanded two hours in which to repair the tackle, whereupon there was great popular disapprobation; M. Abadie was charged with treacherous complicity with the Versailles Government, and there was a loud demand that he should be guillotined. Fortunately, for the poor man's head, at the next stretch of the cable the column came down. But could there be anything more Frenchy than the sagacious suspicion that, because M. Abadie's windlass was too weak for the work, he must of necessity have been plotting with M. Thiers. There's French revolutionary logic for you!

—The King of Bavaria is reported to entertain a serious idea of turning Protestant, just to spite the ultramontane party.

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